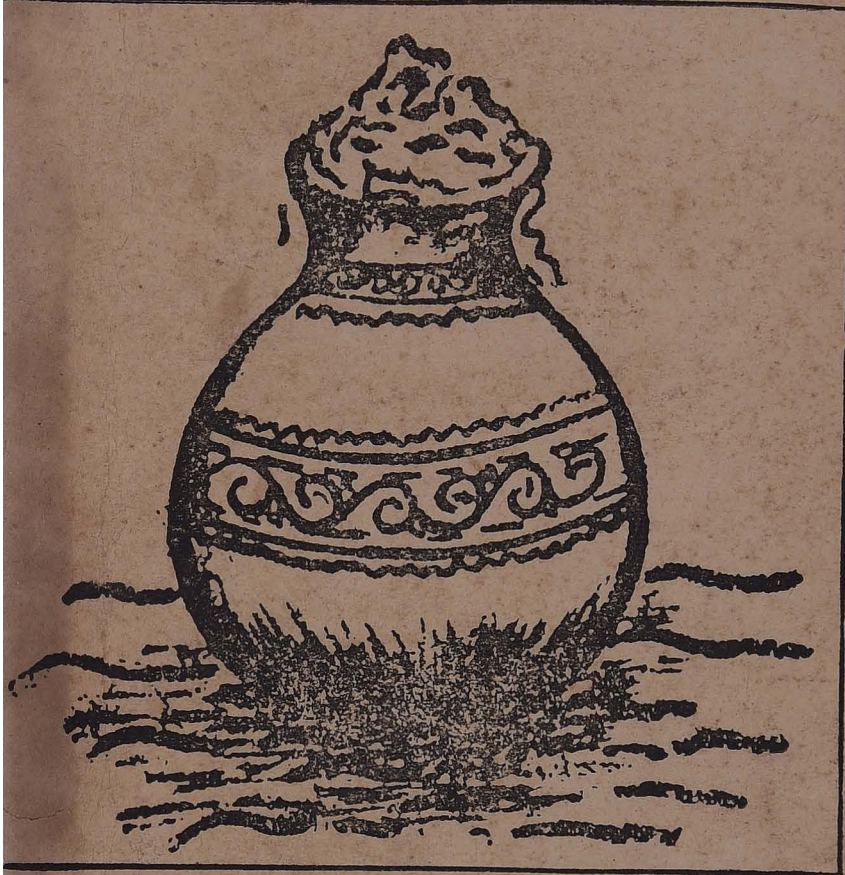




24
7/10/92

000 000



அவணா

அமுதம்

AVANA AMUDHAM



APRIL - JUNE 1990.



Tamil Nadu Archives
Egmore, Madras-600 008

ஆவண அமுதம்
AVANA AMUDHAM

*With the best compliments
of the*

Director of Tamil Nadu Archives
And Historical Research,
Tamil Nadu Archives,
Egmore, Madras-600 008.

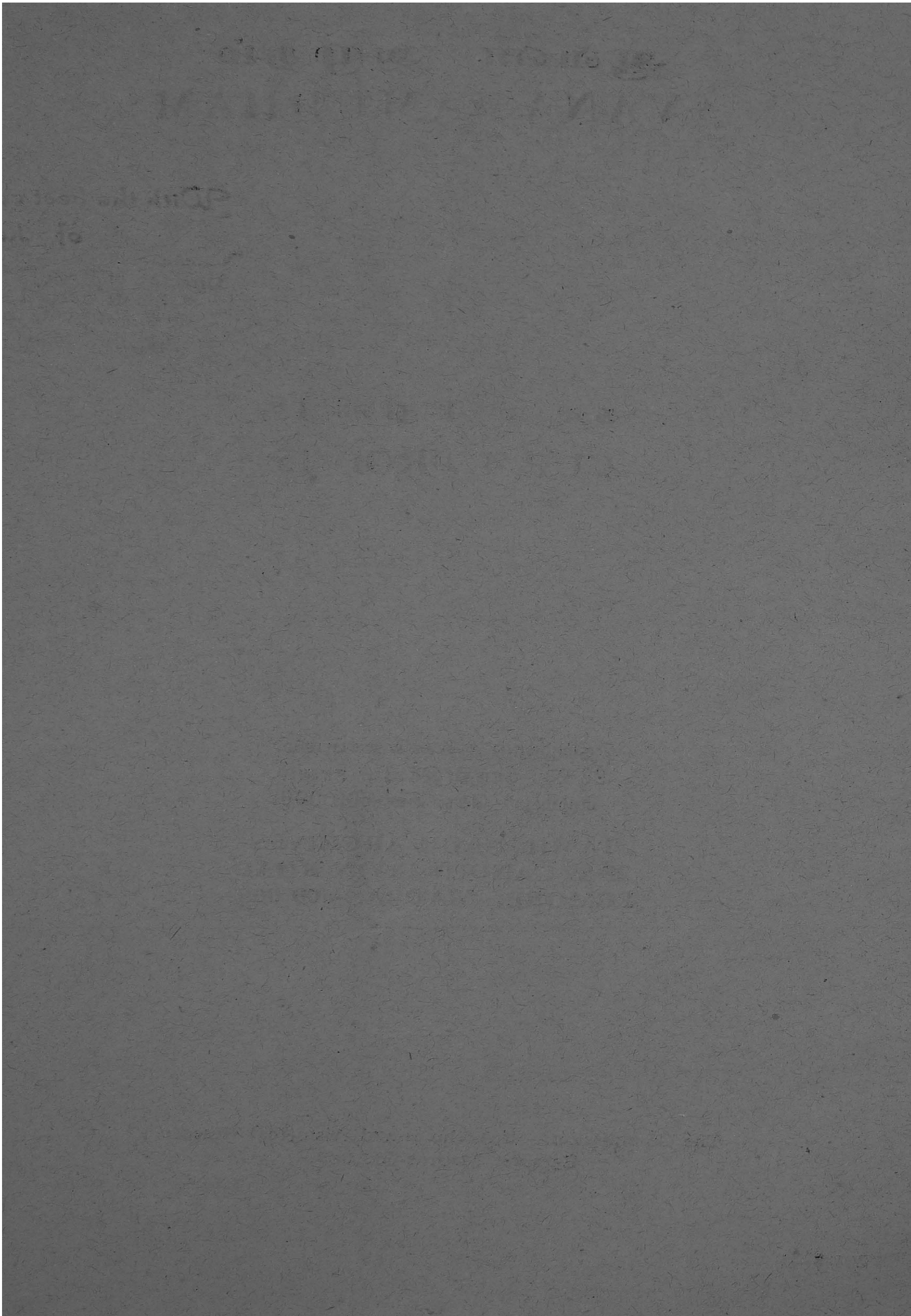
கல ம் 4 துளி 15

CUP 4 DROP 15

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்,
28-29, காந்தி இர்வின் சாலை,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES
28-29 GANDHI IRVIN ROAD
EGMORE, MADRAS-600 008.

The Commissioner of Archives and Aistorical Research,
Egmore, Madras-600 008.



**Commissioner of Archives and
Historical Research.**

Tmt. V. CHANDRALEKHA, I.A.S..

Deputy Commissioner of Archives

.. Thiru C.J. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A.

Assistant Commissioners

...

.. Tmt. T.N. SAROJA

Thiru A.J. ETHIRAJ

Thiru J. JAYACHANDRAN

Thiru K.V. GOPALAN

Thiru A. DURAIPANDIAN

Editor (Gazetteers)

.. ..

.. Thiru M. GOPALAKRISHNAN

Research Officer (Publication Cell)

.. Tmt. J. AMBA SHANKARI

Assistant Editor

.. ..

.. Thiru K.S. VENKATRAMAN



EDITOR'S PAGE

The name of Dr. B. S. Baliga, deserves to be engraved in golden letters in the history of the Tamil Nadu Archives. So much he has done for the sake of records here ; and, for the promotion of historical research and publication. It gives us immense pleasure to publish a detailed account of the contributions of this great versatile scholar, ably written by Dr. M. Sundararaj, in this 15th issue of AVANA AMUDHAM.

Thiru T. Thankappan has written about the 'no-tax-campaign in Udayarpalayam Zamini' in 1930. This valid account informs us about the poor economic condition of the peasants and their awakening to the realities of a fast-changing political structure.

The changes occurred to the scheme of employing honorary surgeons from 1911 onwards are narrated by Thirumathi T. N. Saroja in the light of connected records.

Herbilas Sarada's bill for awarding property rights to the Hindu widow which, though did not become law then, clearly reveals the condition of the pathetic lot of those unfortunate women in 1930, is published for readers' information.

A sweet account on the old methods of honey-collection has been tastefully presented by Thirumathi J. Amba Shankari.

Great achievements are not completed—overnight. If the city of Madras can boast of a full fledged children's hospital (known as baby-hospital to innumerable women folk), behind it are efforts taken by many people. The spirited arguments for the construction of a separate hospital for children in Madras, presented by Dr. B. S. Mallaya and Dr. (Mrs) Muthulakshmi Reddy, are reproduced in this issue of AVANA AMUDHAM. These dignified nevertheless forceful pleas reveal the sincerity of the speakers, their anguish over the sufferings of Mothers and babies and serve as Models of speeches for the modern public workers.

Thirumathi Hemalatha gives a brief account on the Pandarams of the Palani Temple, based on information culled out from an old file preserved in the District Record Centre, Madurai.

In Tamil section, we take pride in presenting a chapter on *karpu* (கற்பு) from the book *Pen Yen Adimai Anal* (பெண் ஏன் அடிமை யானாள்) written by this century's giant social reformer of Tamil Nadu, *Thanthai Periyar*. His uninhabited and frank analysis of facts would continue to inspire any dispassionate thinker for ever.

Thiru Sendhur Pandian shares his views on 'Government Service' with us and very ably highlights its special characteristics and how this has been all along the means for the overall development of the country.

100

100

10

100

It has been proposed to publish the first Tamil Novel, the *Pratapa Mudaliar Charitram* (பிரதாப முதலியார் சரித்திரம்) in instalments, beginning from the next issue. Its author Mayuram Munsif Vedhanayagam Pillai needs no introduction to our Tamil readers. He was born at *Velan Kolathur*, near Tiruchirappalli on 11th October 1826. He was proficient both in English and Tamil and became popular as Munsif. Famous among his works are :

Needhi Nool (நீதி நூல்) 1859 :

Siddhantha Sangraham (சித்தாந்த சங்கிதகம்) 1864 :

Pen Madhi Maalai (பெண்மதி மாலை) 1869 :

Deva Nadha Anthadi (தேவ நாத அந்தாதி) 1873 :

Pratapa Mudaliar Charitram (பிரதாப முதலியார் சரித்திரம்) 1876;

Suguna Sundari (சுகுண சுந்தரி) 1887 ; and

Deva Thothira Maalai (தேவ தோத்திர மாலை) 1889.

Thiru Vedhanayagam Pillai died on 21st July 1889. 'The Hindu' recorded his death saying : " The present generation of youngmen would find in his life much to admire and imitate " This holds true even today, we are happy to present a few Tamil poems of Kudanthai Sa. Venkatraman about Thiru Vedhanayagam Pillai.

With other usual features like Book reviews, select extract from records, etc., this issue of AVANA AMUDHAM comes out with sure signs of growth.

M. GOPALAKRISHNAN.

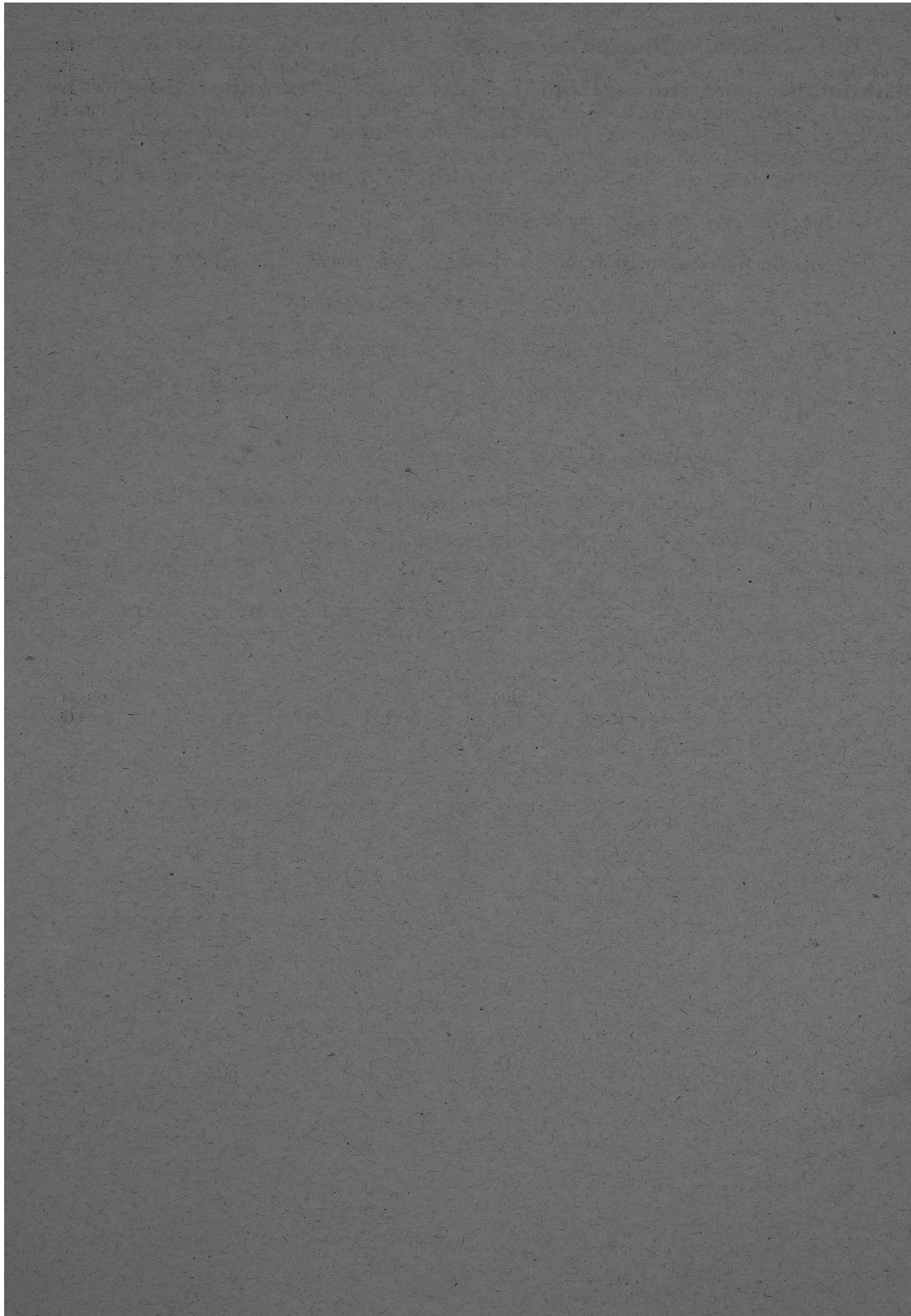
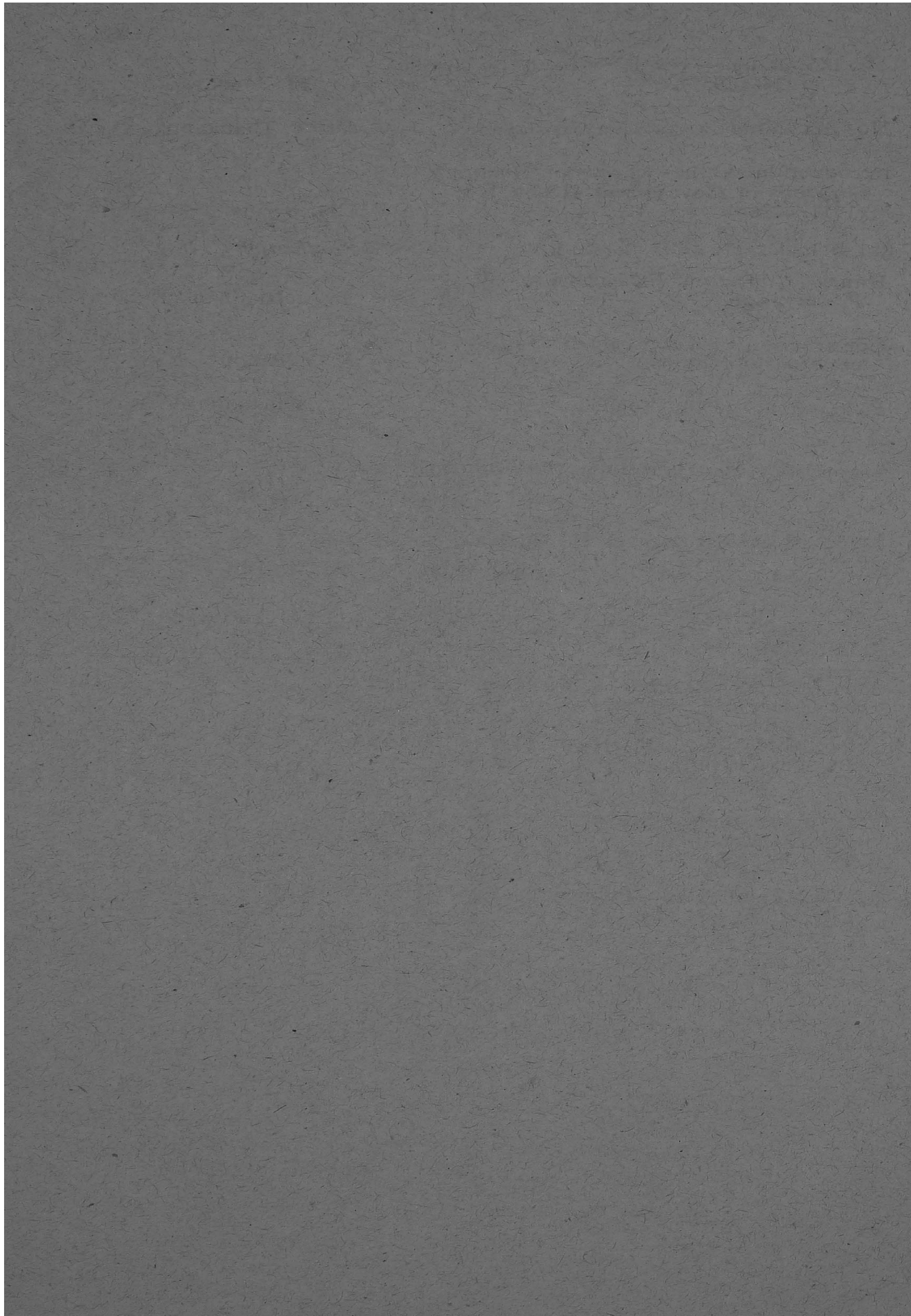


TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page.
1. Dr. B.S. Baliga— The First Indian Archivist (1934– 1958).	Dr. M. Sundarara j	1
2 No-Tax Campaign in Udayarpalayam	Dr. T. Thankappan	11
3 Introduction of the Scheme of Honorary Surgeons in Government Hospitals (1911 -1964).	T.N. Saroja	18
4 Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda Bill	<i>Publication Cell.</i>	22
5 Honey—Collection, Extraction and Preservation.	J. Amba Shankari	24
6 Construction of a separate hospital for children in Madras.	K.G. Palani	27
7 Panqarams of Palni Temple	C. Hemalatha	33
8 Mayor's Court—Some Interesting Information		34
	Selected by : G. Malathi	
9 Madrassi Madrigals by V.H. Shipley		35
	Selected by : G. Malathi	
10 List of books received in the Tamil Nadu Archives Library during October— December 1989.		36
11 <i>Review</i> : GARLAND [(Biological Dictionary of Carnatic Composers and Musicians by Thiru N. Rajagopalan, I.A.S. (Retired). Published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1990)].		38
	K.S. Venkatraman	
12 List of topics in which research is in progress in the Tamil Nadu Archives for the period from 1st October 1989 to 31st March 1990.		39
13 List of Tamil Nadu Publications available for sale.		52



தமிழ்ப்பகுதி

பக்கம்

1. கற்பு (மறு வெளியீடு)	— தந்தை பெரியார்	59
2. அரசுப்பணி அக்காலமும் இக்காலமும் (ஓர் ஆய்வு)	— எம். எஸ். பாண்டியன்	62
3. நான் பேசும் தமிழ் (மறு வெளியீடு)	— திரு. எஸ். சத்தியமூர்த்தி	67
4. மாயூரம் வேதநாயகம் பிள்ளை	— குடந்தை சா. வேங்கடராமன்	71
5. துறைச் செய்திகள்.		71

Dr. B.S. BALIGA : THE FIRST INDIAN ARCHIVIST (1934—1958).

By : Dr. M. SUNDARARAJ, M.A., M.Phil., B.Lib.Sc., Ph.D.,

Research Fellow,

Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research,

Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras-8.

Dr. B.S. Baliga's curatorship in the Tamil Nadu Archives (formerly called Madras Record Office) contributed greatly to the development of Record Management and Historical Research. His administration of the Archives led to the promotion of activities of Historical Research because he himself was an eminent researcher. His untiring works in acquiring and preserving the records and his research works earned name and fame to the Tamil Nadu Archives. He was the first Indian trained in England for Archival administration. This paper aims to bring out the contributions of Dr. B.S. Baliga in Archival Administration and Historical Research.

Bontual Surendranath Baliga was born on 11th November 1908 to Rama Baliga and Seethabai at Bontual in South Canara. He belonged to the Gowda Saraswat Vaishnava Brahmin Community. His educational career started in Canara High School, where he completed his S.S.L.C. in 1917. He did his B.A. (History) in the Madras Christian College in 1929. In October 1929, Baliga went to England for higher studies and completed B.A. Honours in the School of Oriental Studies, London University. In the same University he started his research in History under Henry Dodwell, the famous historian and first Curator of Tamil Nadu Archives. In 1933, he got Ph.D. for his research on Administration and revenue history of British India. He titled the topic as "The influence of Home Government on Land Revenue and Judicial Administration in the presidency Fort William in Bengal from 1807 and covers Madras Administration as well (vivid, summary).¹

The intellectual contribution of Baliga impressed his Master, Dodwell who recommended his student to the Governor of Madras for the post of Curator of Madras Record Office (Tamil Nadu Archives). At the same time P. Macqueen, the then Curator of Madras Record Office took initiative to appoint a professional historian in his place as Curator. Accordingly, Baliga was appointed as the Curator of Madras Record Office in August 1934.² After his appointment, the Government deputed him to England for taking training in arrangement and preservation of records as well as Record Administration. In England he took training in classification of Archives from the Institute of Historical Research. For cataloguing and arrangement of records, he got training from the India Office Library and Public Record Office, London.³ Ottewill of India Office Library trained Baliga in the matter of library techniques and preservation of documents. Jenkinson, an expert in record management and the head of Public Record Office gave him training in Archival Administration and Historical Research. From 3rd December 1934 to 20th December, he worked in the British Museum, Miller, the senior staff of the National Library of England helped him in learning library techniques. He also visited Birmingham and Bedford and other important repositories in England.⁴

After completing his training in England, Baliga left for Lahore and took his training for three weeks under Lieutenant Colonel Garret, the keeper of Punjab record office. Then he was directed to take apprenticeship under P. Macqueen the then Curator of Madras Record Office⁵. Baliga completed his extensive training programme of the Government and joined duty as Curator of Madras Record Office, after taking charge from Macqueen on 1st April 1935.⁶ After joining duty, Baliga continued the works of Macqueen and earned reputation for him and the Tamil Nadu Archives.

Acquisition and preservation of Records.— Like Macqueen, Baliga paid special attention to add new records to the Record Office. The first batch of Board of Revenue records collected by Dr. Baliga related to the year 1914 and that of Secretariat records related to 1930.

The District records from Salem, Malabar, North Arcot and Chittoor were transferred in addition to the previous transfer of records in 1933.⁷ Another important accession was that of the Tanjore Raja Records. These historically important records were under the control of the Government of India.⁸ After independence, the first General Election was held in 1952. For that, electoral rolls were prepared in 1951. In 1952, the electoral rolls were transferred to the Madras Record Office.⁹ The survey records upto 1857, the records of erstwhile Pudukkottai, Banganapallee and Sandur stages were acquired during his period. For accommodating more records, two new additional blocks (blocks 8 and 9) were constructed during this period in 1938.¹⁰ In the newly erected blocks, survey records, maps and the records of the Board of Revenue were preserved.

As a custodian of the records, he spared no efforts to preserve the valuable records having a bearing on the past life of the people. In order to prevent fire from the road's side, the northern walls of the IV and VI blocks were blocked and steel plates were fixed in the windows.¹¹ He visited the District Collector's Office periodically and inspected the records. He advised them to adopt the new methods followed in the Madras Record Office for preservation of records. The collectors were asked to depute one of their attenders to take training from the Madras Record Office for a period of three weeks.¹² Baliga arranged training of two attenders from two districts. If the Collector's records needed any special mending they were transferred to the Madras Record Office.

Baliga was an active member in the Indian Historical Records Commission. In the sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Baliga insisted on special attention for preserving the records. He quoted his experience with the Record Associations in England where they discussed seriously about the preservation of records of the Government and Private persons.¹³ He complained that in India little care was given in preserving the records compared to England. Though Baliga was the keeper of Madras Record Office he took keen interest in the integration of Imperial Record's Office's records. In the proceedings of the 21st meeting of the India Historical Records Commission held at Udaipur on 20th December 1944, he proposed that Indian States should be permitted to depute persons to consult the records of the Imperial Record Department with a view to collect material on subjects relating to their states. When some of the members advocated removal of the records from the Imperial Record Department to the Indian States, Baliga pointed out that the period mentioned in the proposal namely 1765 to 1813 was a period of great historical importance and land mark events connected with the centre and state relations. Baliga's suggestion was accepted and a resolution was passed to provide sufficient facilities to the scholars for referring records of the Imperial Records Department.¹⁴

Baliga was not in favour of the introduction of latest scientific invention at high rate of expenditure for the preservation of records. When the eighteenth meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission held in Mysore in January 1942, the members proposed to introduce Lamination for repairing the old record¹⁵, Baliga opposed the proposal and stated that Lamination was recommended only by the National Archives of AMERICA. He added that the durability of the Laminated record could not be predicted. He preferred mending with chifon which would serve the purpose for a long time. At the same time mending by Chifon was less expensive than Lamination. In order to stress his point he quoted that Hillary Jenkinson, the then Secretary of the Public Record Office, London and the author of the famous book "Archive Administration" who advised not to do any trade preparation of unknown composition or any other scientific short cuts. Baliga advocated the introduction of vacuum Fumigation which would be less expensive and more effective in killing the insects. The Commission accepted the proposals of Baliga.¹⁶ The Fumigation cabinet was installed in Tamil Nadu Archives in 1963. In 1978, Lamination machines were imported from U.S.A. and were installed in the newly erected building.¹⁷

The Indian Historical Records Commission proposed certain new methods during the special meeting held for the post-war reorganisation of Archives Office in India. It recommended the central and provincial Archives to introduce air conditioning the records, micro film-unit etc. The Commission indicated that the gaps in the records should be filled by micro film copies from other record offices. It could be also useful to the Research Scholars.¹⁸ Baliga suggested that a microfilm unit would be introduced, separate micro film readers should be installed.

in the Archives for the scholars. He also added that there was no wide gap in the continuity of the records of the Madras Record Office. As for air conditioning, he suggested to Government to sanction more vacuum cleaners instead of fixing air-conditioners in the Office.¹⁹ A Microfilm Unit was installed in the Tamil Nadu Archives in 1982.

Weeding of Records.—The expansion of Government departments and the growth of paper transaction have led to vast accumulation of records. Many proposals for weeding out the useless records have been examined by the Madras Record Office earlier. In 1897, Coomb took an effective step to weed the unwanted records. Then Dodwell, the first Curator of Madras Record Office reported the Government to weed out some unwanted records dumped in the office.²⁰ Due to the lack of time and the inability to have an establishment, Dodwell could not implement his proposals. In 1927 the Board of Revenue insisted the Collectors of the District to sort out the English Records from 1821 to 1835 and to drop out the unimportant records which had no historical and administrative value. But Macqueen opposed the decision of the Board and suggested that the Collectors were not historians but administrators and only persons having historical knowledge as well as historical interest could do the work. So he asked the Government to take sufficient steps to transfer the Collectorate records to the Madras Record Office for, fixing the value of the Records.²¹ Before sorting the records for destruction Baliga made an assessment of the value and nature of the records. Madras Record Office consisted of mostly three categories of records i. e., the Secretariat records, records of the Board of Revenue and other departments. As far as the Secretariat records were concerned, they consisted of Bundles and Volumes. The Volumes commenced from the year 1670 and the bundles from the year 1784. The volumes are the duplicate of the bundles. The papers in the volume were better than the bundle and the volumes were considered as authoritative record. All the volumes upto 1766 and the volumes of public and military consultations upto 1,800 had been repaired. It was advisable to destroy the bundles than the volumes. Baliga stated that careful examination should be made to weed out the records which had no administrative and historical value. If the volumes do not have the information which are available in the bundle, the bundle should not be destroyed. After seeing all these matters the Curator must decide what were the records to be weeded out for destruction.²² Baliga tried to preserve the records even if they had some merit. In the matter of preserving the manuscripts which had been printed. Baliga gave his opinion that all the volumes upto 1,800 had been press listed and the press list gave references to the pages in the volumes not in the reprinted records. Again many valuable books were written based on the records and they gave references not to the reprints but to the manuscript volume. The reprints would have no evidentiary value in the courts of law. In the Public Record Office and the India Office, London no manuscripts had been destroyed. As for as the Board of Revenue Records were concerned, Baliga found a lot of duplicate copies and he agreed to destroy them.²³

The collectorate records had been transferred during the time of Macqueen and his predecessors in the office. Vernon, in his report, suggested the destruction of duplicate and unimportant records. Macqueen prepared the guide to the records of the collectorate records upto the period of 1835 and destruction was not possible during his period. Baliga's plan was to examine the records of the later period i.e. since 1835 and to destroy them if advisable after careful examination. He also suggested destruction of duplicate and unwanted records of the Maratti and Persian records, Mayors court records, Sheriff's records and Accountant General's Records. For this, he requested Government to sanction additional staff. The Government sanctioned two upper division clerks to take down the list of records to be destroyed. Another notable suggestion made by Baliga was that some important record belonging to other states must be transferred to them. This proposal was approved and he implemented it.²⁴ Baliga started the weeding work in October 1937. He, along with his special staff allotted for weeding work compared the bundles in detail with the corresponding papers in the volume.²⁵ In this sphere he has done considerable work in respect of military department records.

The following interesting documents were discovered, during the course of weeding work.

(1) Copies of sanads or grants for the Northern Circars made by Nizam Ali to the Company.

(2) Copies of sanads dated 12th August 1765, granted by the Mughal Emperor to the Company for the Northern Circars and the Tageers granted by the Nabob of Arcot.

(3) Papers relating to the granting of some titles by the Mughal Emperor to the Nabob of Arcot.

(4) Original orders directing the submission of newspapers to the Secretary to Government for inspection before publication.

(5) Papers on the origin of the system of granting 99 years leases for lands.

(6) Papers constituting Ceylon as a separate province.

(7) Orders of the Court of Directors for the construction and maintenance of a hospital for the public.²⁶

In his later days important documents relating to the following were also discovered:

(1) War against Tippu Sultan.

(2) Assumption of the territories of the Nawab of Arcot.

(3) Revolts of Poligars of Tirnevely.

(4) Settlement of the claims of the Nawab of Arcot.

(5) Capture of Pondicherry.

(6) Erection of the Status of Lord Cornwallis.²⁷

Baliga was entrusted with collection of materials for certain important and interesting matters. One of the important works allotted to him in connection with the searching and collecting of records relating to permanent settlement.

For this, one special assistant was appointed and records of hundred years were referred.²⁸ Along with the work other searches were also made in connection with the following subjects such as (a) Possibility of finding uranium in the province (b) Legality of certain allowances paid as compensation to a certain inamdars for loss of Excise revenue (c) the population of areas transferred from Madras to Orissa (d) papers incidental to the introduction of Indian languages as official languages (e) conventions between the French and British relating to certain irrigation channels (f) principles observed in the appointment of Huzis (g) original and appellate jurisdiction of High Court over European and British subjects in Indian States, etc.²⁹ These searches helped introduction of new reforms and historical research. Baliga published compendium on various subjects. His monumental work the studies in Madras administration, covers a lot of information called out from important papers.³⁰

In 1936, the present Orissa State emerged³¹. The Southern part of the Orissa was under the control of the Madras Provinces before its formation. Before the end of 1937, Baliga transferred their records to the Orissa State.³² In 1953 the Andhra State was formed. Even before the formation of the Andhra province, the Madras Record Office had sorted out the Andhra records from 1920 onwards. The current records were taken into consideration first due to the lack of sufficient space and for accomodating them at Karnool; the sorted records remained in the Madras Record Office.³³

The records related to Mysore were also sorted and transferred to Mysore.³⁴ The separation of records continued after the period of Baliga as well.

Transfer of Madras Records to Chittoor.—The transfer of records from Madras Record Office to Nellore was an epoch making event in the annals of Tamil Nadu Archives. The first World War broke out in 1914 and its repercussion echoed in Madras also. The Emden bomb incident in the Madras High Court admonitioned the administrators and others to take precautionary measures to prevent any future destruction caused by the military raids. After 25 years again world war broke out in 1939. When Germany and her allies advanced in their air raid attack on the opposition powers i.e., England and her allies. Air Raid Precautionary (ARP)

measures were taken in England and India. ARP literatures were published. In Madras, a special organisation was started consisting of ARP controller and the Executive Engineer to take appropriate defending actions against air raid attacks. The advisor to the Governor, T. Austin who took keen interest in taking defensive measures paid a visit to the Madras Record Office and encouraged Baliga and his subordinates for taking sufficient steps to safeguard the records from military attack ⁵³.

Baliga, spared no efforts. The numerous windows in all the record blocks were either partially or fully bricked for preventing the incendiary bombs falling at an angle through windows or doors. The glass in the windows were substituted by thick cloth. This was done with a view for preventing the danger of flying glass by the air raid attack. In all the blocks, fire escapes were provided by modifying some of the windows into doors. Ladders were fixed in the blocks for the easy mobilisation of personnel during emergency times. To prevent fire from enemies attack, precautionary measures were taken by giving training to the staff. Fire drills were held frequently and regularly in the office. A subsidiary scheme consisting of all the able bodied members of the staff was drawn up. ³⁶ periodically.

The gravity of war situation necessitated shifting of the records from Madras to safer places. According to the shifting programme the records of the Madras Government preserved in the Record Office at Egmore were transferred to Chittoor district in the first quarter of 1942. ³⁷ All the original records of the Crown's period from 1857 were housed in the Sub-Court building and the Revenue Divisional Office building at Chittoor. The records of the company's period i.e., records upto 1857 containing manuscript volumes in size were accommodated in the Public Works Department, Inspection Bungalow at Palamaner. ³⁸ Only duplicate records and printed spare copies were left in the Madras Record Office with a small establishment to look after them. For attending the day to day work in the records office related to attending requisitions, arrangements and proper preservation, the majority of the staff were also transferred to Chittoor and Palamaner.

Due to the shifting of records to Chittoor, considerable amount of space became vacant in the Madras Record Office, it was occupied by a number of government offices such as Provincial and Area Petrol Rationing Office, Price Control Office, the Office of the Director of Town Planning, Inspector of Local Board and Municipal Councils, the Superintendent of Stationery and the Paymaster of the Carnati Stipends etc., ³⁹

Baliga appealed to Government to construct a building at Chittoor. It was accepted. ⁴⁰

Baliga knew the difficulties of the researchers caused by the shifting of the records from Madras to Chittoor. One of the ultimate causes for the transfer of records was to safeguard them in the interest of both historical and public administration. But the evacuation of records created some inconveniences to the research scholars who were doing their work in Madras Record Office. He made necessary arrangements to refer the printed records left in the Madras Record Office and asked the scholars to come to Chittoor where he would arrange all the facilities to consult the records. ⁴¹

The Record Office has to send records to the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and other heads of Department for reference. This was one of the routine items of work of the record office. Baliga paid keen attention in sending the records to the Secretariat and other departments from Chittoor. Every day a number of records were sent to the Secretariat and Ootacamund. The Central Issue Branch in Madras looked after the process of receiving and returning them. Due to the refusal of postal department to carry the records, required by the Government they were sent by Railway parcel. This involved considerable expenditure and labour for packing the records and prompt supply without loss or damage. Baliga suggested a method to transport the records at a cheap cost and Government accepted it. Accordingly he engaged two peons

at the pay of Rs. 12 to carry the records from Chittoor to Madras everyday. If a peon left Chittoor by train at about 8.30 a.m. he would arrive at Madras at 2-30 p.m. He would proceed to the secretariat and deliver the records to several department. At the same he could collect the records which were no longer required by the departments. Afterwards he could collect the issued records from other offices also and leave Madras by the train at about 9 p.m. and arrive back at Chittoor at 6 a.m. On the following day another messenger would start shortly afterwards at 8-30 a.m.⁴²

Baliga added that one season ticket would be enough for two messengers and as a special case it must be taken in the name of the messenger of Madras Record Office. By this method the expenses were lower than that of Railway parcel system. But in the case of sending records to Ooty, it would take one day delay. If any record was needed urgently, it was sent by post.⁴³

For his significant service in transferring the records safely to Chittoor the Viceroy of India, Lord Lirtithlow honoured him by conforment of the title Rao Bahadur on 2nd June 1943.⁴⁴

The second world war ended in 1945. So the records had to be brought back to Madras. But the work could not be commenced immediately after the end of the war because the offices temporarily accommodated in the Madras Record Office during war time could not vacate within the stipulated time. So only in 1950 Baliga could re-transfer the records to Madras.⁴⁵

Baliga as a guide.—He was well versed in records. He knew their administrative and historical value. He was of the view that archives could pay a vital role for the reconstruction of a Nation.⁴⁶

Hence the Government must give special attention to the archives which exhibits the careers and achievements, facilities and failure of administrators. In short, it is a heritage of a Nation. As he was an expert in record management, other archives in India and abroad approached him to get information relating to the administration of records. In 1937 the Bombay Government deputed Father Heras the professor of Indian History in St. Xavier College, Bombay to study the system adopted in the Madras Record Office. When they decided to reorganise the record office, they wanted to adopt the methods followed in Madras Record Office. Baliga gave all the facilities to Father Heras for learning the techniques followed in Madras Record Office for arrangement and preservation of records.⁴⁷

The Historical Archivist to Government in the Alienation Office Poona came to the Madras Record Office and got training from Baliga for a period of one month. Baliga trained him in the method of preserving the records. Then the keeper of the Punjab Government records requested Baliga to send a vivid note explaining the various activities of Madras Record Office and Baliga gave it. On requisition, similar information was also given to the Nizams Government in Hyderabad. He also shared the information connected with the destruction of the enemies of records with the Secretary of the Trustees of the Pachaiyappas Charities. The same information was also given to the Central Record Branch at the Secretariat, Government oriental manuscripts Library and Executive Engineer, Civil Hydraulic division. The Government of Ceylon was offered the information indicating the Merit of Mending records with chiffon.⁴⁸

Monsieur A. Lehuraux, a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission wanted to know from Baliga some information related to the comparative merits of calendering, reprinting and indexing of records. Baliga prepared an elaborate note on the subjects and furnished it to him.⁴⁹ Baliga was highly interested in historical research. He guided the scholars personally in locating information and writing theses. In the 25th meeting of Indian Historical Records Commission held in Delhi in 1948, Baliga placed a resolution stating that the scholars, archivists and others engaged in research in archives, must bring to the notice of the

Secretary of I.H.R.C. about the interesting topics, which would suggest themselves in the course of their research. This would help the other scholars in selection of topics for research and collection of date. He stressed that such topics must be published as annexure with the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.⁵⁰

In Baliga's conception, an archivist must be a guide to the Government and he must undertake searches on intricate matters. The administrators would not have sufficient time to search the needed information for running the administrative machinery. So the Curator should furnish the information needed by the administrators. For locating the information, the Curator must prepare press lists, notes, guides, indexes, etc. For passing a new law or introduction of reforms, the archivist could be expected to furnish the related information available in the archives in the form of records.⁵¹ Baliga prepared a number of notes on such topics and earned high reputation from the Administrators.

Baliga's Writings.—Baliga was also an eminent writer. His efforts resulted in the publication of compendiums, books, catalogues, Gazetteers, etc.

For the administrative convenience of the country, he prepared notes which were compiled in the form of a book of two volumes entitled as '*Studies in Madras administration*' published in 1942. Baliga added a lot of information to it later on. In 1960, Government published the revised edition of the book. The book covers the social, political and economic condition of Madras presidency during the British rule. It is a source material for historians and a guide to the administrators. He has described different forms of land revenue system prevailed in the Madras Presidency.⁵²

Compendiums are the administrative tools which explain the historical background of different subjects such as Revenue, Prohibition, Industry, etc., Of his many compendiums, the compendium on *Temperance and prohibition in Madras* (1960) *History of Handloom Industry in Madras*, *Prospects of an Iron and Steel Industry in Madras* (1960), *History of various irrigation bills and the need for an original irrigation Act*, (1961) deserve special mention. After his death, the compendiums were published by the Government of Madras in 1960.

Like J. J. Cotton, he was a Curator and Editor of Gazetteers. He prepared the handbook of the Tanjore District (1957). He wrote South Arcot District Gazetteers (1962), Madura District Gazetteers (1960) and Coimbatore District Gazetteers (1966), which were published posthumously.

In addition, he contributed valuable articles in the Journals. In 1952, he wrote on the organisation and administration of Madras Record Office in the Indian Archives Journal.⁵³ He was an Institutional member of the Indian Historical Records Commission. In view of his active role in the proceedings of the Commission, he was selected as a member of publication division of the Commission.

Baliga contributed many articles of historical interest to the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission. In 1942, he presented Humanitarian ideas in Madras 1800—1835 to the Indian Historical Records Commission.⁵⁴

In 1936, Baliga prepared the library catalogue and it was published by the Madras Government in 1936. He adopted the techniques of Macqueen in assigning separate code letters to different items like books, reports, annals, etc.⁵⁵ In 1939 Baliga took an effective step for the preparation of the supplementary catalogue of Dutch records transferred from Bombay and Bengal to Madras Record Office in 1931. He approached Dutch language experts to prepare the catalogue. The Principal of Loyala College and the Catholic Bishop of Mylapore suggested to Baliga to entrust the work to Father J. Furytier, the Parish Priest of St. Thomas Mount. Father J. Furytier made a preliminary examination of records consisting of 120 volumes. He was given a honorarium of Rs. 250 for preparing the catalogue in English.⁵⁶ The catalogue was published in 1952 by the Madras Government.⁵⁷

In 1952, Baliga took an effort to publish the catalogue of Danish records prepared by Rev. Hiberg, a Danish Missionary Father. In 1891, the Danish records had been transferred to Madras, by the Collector of Tanjore. Rev. Hiberg prepared an English catalogue⁵⁸ in 1925 for a honorarium of Rs. 250. Baliga prepared a supplementary catalogue which contains details of materials excluded in Dodwell's handbook published in 1916. The catalogue contains mostly the records of East India Company, and Collectorate records, transferred to the Madras Record Office. The Government published the catalogue in 1956.⁵⁹

In 1957, he published an important article in the Madras information entitled 'Madras in struggle for independence'. This article describes the role taken by the Madras State in the sphere of freedom movement.⁶⁰

Baliga was an all round genius. During his 24 years of service in the Record Office, he rendered meritorious service not only to the Archives but also to many researchers. He opened a new era in the sphere of archival administration. He dedicated his whole career for the development of the Madras Record Office and historical research.

His premature demise on 21 September 1958 was an irreparable loss not only to the Tamil Nadu Archives but also to the causes of Archivism and Historical Research.

NOTES.

1. G.O. 521, Finance, 16th August 1934.
2. G.O. 183, Finance, 26th March 1934.
3. Baliga B. S. *Report on his work while under training in England and Lahore, Madras, Government of Madras, 1935, P. I.*
4. Ibid. pp. 16-17.
5. G.O. 546, Finance, 31st August 1934.
6. Macqueen P. *Guide to the Madras Records, P. 27.*
7. *Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency 1935-36, Government of Madras, 1937, p. 199.*
8. *Madras administration Report 1951-52, Government of Madras, Madras 1954, p. 130.*
9. Ibid.
10. G.O. 1070, Education and Public Health, 12th May 1939.
11. Ibid.
12. G.O. 1278, Revenue, 18th May 1938.
13. *Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings, Vol. 15, 1939 Government of India, New Delhi.*
14. *Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings, Government of India, Vol. X. 21, 1944, New Delhi, 1945, p. 98.*
15. *Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings, Vol. XVIII, 1942, New Delhi, P. Appendix, D. P. 3.*
16. *Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings, Vol. XVIII, 1942, New Delhi, P. Appendix, D. P. 3.*
17. *Exhibition chart showing the annals of Tamil Nadu Archives. Prepared for the Archives week celebration 1981.*
18. G.O. 1050, Education and Public Health, 30th April 1948.

19. Ibid.
20. G.O. 495-96, Public, 18th April 1913.
21. G.O. 424, Finance, 27th June 1931.
22. G.O. 2289, Education, 1st October 1937.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. G.O. 1070, Education and Public Health, 12th May 1939.
26. G.O. 772, Education and Public Health, 21st May 1942.
27. Madras Administration Report 1944-45, Government of Madras, Madras 1946, p. 150.
28. Madras administration Report 1945-46, Government of Madras, Madras, 1947, p. 103.
29. Ibid, p. 104.
30. Interview with Kunhikannan Nair, Assistant Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and former Assistant of B. S. Baliga, 7th January 1982.
31. Krusna C. Jena, The Oriya Movement ; South Indian History Congress, Proceedings of the first annual conference, Madurai, 1908, p. 97.
32. Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency, 1936-37 Madras, 1988, p. 186.
33. Madras State Administration Report 1954-55, Government of Madras, 1956, p. 12.
34. Madras State Administration Report 1953-54, Government of Madras, Madras, 1956, p. 138.
35. G.O. 772, Education and Public Health, 21st May 1942.
36. Ibid.
37. G.O. 897, Education and Public Health, 22nd June 1942.
38. Ibid.
39. G.O. 772, Education and Public Health, 21st May 1942.
40. G.O. 547, Education and Public Health, 28th March 1942.
41. G.O. 897, Education and Public Health, 22nd June 1942.
42. G.O. 1133, Education and Public Health, 10th August 1942.
43. Ibid.
44. Rao Bahadur title document 2nd June 1943 referred in Baliga's house, Madras on 10th April 1982.
45. Madras Administrative report 1950-51, Government of Madras, Madras, 1954, p. 110.
46. B. S. Baliga, "Archives for national reconstruction" The Indian Archives, Vol. VIII, Number 2, New Delhi, 1954, p. 96.
47. G.O. 238, Education and Public Health, 12th October 1937.
48. G.O. 772, Education and Public Health, 21st May 1942.
49. Baliga B. S. D. O. Letter No. 594/A/41-1, dated 29th July 1941 to M. Lehenausco in Bangalore, bounded notes of Baliga, Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras.

50. Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings, 1948, Vol. 25, 1949, New Delhi, p. 38.
51. Baliga B. S. "The Archivist and Administrators. The Indian Archives", Vol. IV, 1950, New Delhi, p. 181.
52. Baliga B. S. Studies in Madras Administration, Government of Madras, Madras, 1960, Vol. I p. 387.
53. Baliga B. S. "Madras Record Office" reprinting, Indian Archives, Vol. 6 Number-12, 1952, p. 1.
54. Baliga B. S. "Humanitarian ideas in Madras" India Historical Records Commission, Proceeding, 1800-88, Vol. XVIII, 1942, New Delhi, 1942, p. 34.
55. Baliga B. S. Catalogue of Books in the Library, Madras Record Office, Government of Madras, Madras, 1936, p. 35.
56. G.O. 1618, Education and Public Health, 19th July 1939.
57. Fuytier J. Supplementary catalogue of Dutch records, Government of Madras, Madras, 1952, p. 4.
58. Hiberger, Catalogue of Danish records in Madras Record Office, Government of Madras, Madras, 1952, p. 3.
59. Baliga B. S. Supplementary catalogue, Madras Record Office, Government of Madras, Madras, 1956, pre face.
60. Baliga B. S. "Madras in struggle for Independence" Madras information, 1957, Madras, p. 3

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN UDAYARPALAYAM

By : T. Thankappan,

Lecturer in History,

Arulmigu Palaniandavar

College of Arts and Culture, Palani.

The Peasants were drawn into the political movement for the overthrow of British imperialism in Tamil Nadu ever since the days of the non-co-operation movement. The leaders of the Indian National Congress organised 'no-rent campaign' in several parts of the Madras Presidency during 1920-1922¹. However following Chauri Chaura incident, Gandhi suspended the non-co-operation movement and the no-tax campaign lost much of its vigour. The campaign got momentum again during the civil disobedience movement, especially in Udayarpalayam, Trichinopoly district, in 1931-1932. Although the leaders of the Indian National Congress repeatedly claimed that a no-tax campaign did not form part of their programme in the civil disobedience movement,² the prominent Congress leaders of Udayarpalayam left no stone unturned to wage a no-tax campaign. The struggles of the ryots of Udayarpalayam against the *zamindar* and the colonial government was one of the interesting episodes of socio-economic history of Tamil Nadu. This paper attempts to analyse this anti-zamindari agitation in Udayarpalayam.

After the suppression of the South Indian Rebellion of 1800-1801, the British East India Company abolished the *poligari* system and created a new class of *zamindars*. The Udayarpalayam *zamindari* came into existence in 1817 and it survived till its abolition in 1951. By 1931, the *zamindari* contained sixty one *zamin* villages. Under the *zamindari* tenure, the *zamindar* held his estate under a *sannad* by paying to the Government a fixed sum known as *peshkash*. The relations between the *zamindar* and his ryots were regulated by the provisions of the Estates Land Act.

The age long tenure in this *zamindari* was the "cropwise rent" (*Payir-vari Thiruvai*).³ Cropwise rent means that rent was fixed on crops. If a cultivator cultivated more than one crop on the same land, he had to pay rent for each crop, although they were cultivated in the same field simultaneously. As a result, the hardships of Udayarpalayam were more than that of their counter parts elsewhere, who paid annual fixed rent to their masters. It should be noted here that the *zamindars* extracted a high rate of rent from the ryots. It is said that the ryots in the *zamindari* areas were paying fifty per cent more than that of the peasants in the ryotwari areas of the Madras Presidency.⁴ If the ryot failed to pay the rent, the *zamindar* could confiscate even the personal belongings of the defaulters. Some times, the ryots were forced to sell their personal belongings for the payment of taxes. The tenants besides paying the rent, were often subjected to several illegal exactions.⁵ As long as the *zamindar* paid the rent, the Government did not interfere in the affairs of the *zamindari* and in fact, the government did not come forward to ameliorate the condition of the ryots which was pitiable. Thus the tillers of the soil became serfs. The situation was further aggravated by the prevailing economic depression.

The Great Depression, which set in the year 1929 in India, made agriculture a less remunerative than before. Although the conditions for agriculture were conducive to good harvest, the world-wide slump in trade, industry and in the produce markets deprived the ryots of the normal rewards of good yield. The disposal of stocks was difficult. The prices of food grains fell and remained below the average of the pre-war years, 1912-1914.⁶ The average prices of rice, cumbu, ragi and cholam taken together fell between 1928-29 and 1933-34 by about fifty per cent.⁷ The ryot was, therefore, forced to live a squalid life, ill-fed, poorly clothed, wretchedly housed and with no scope for basic amenities of life. The worst effect of these adverse conditions.

(My thanks are due to R. Wilson, L. Selvanathan and S. Amaravathy who in different ways contributed to the completion of this paper in its present form.)

resulted in food riots. On 4th September 1931, a mob of field labourers raided granary of a landlord at Kalidindi of Kistna district⁸. On 27 September, a mob of about 4,000 agricultural labourers looted a grain store at Kuchinapudi of Guntur district.⁹ By taking up these grievances of ryots, the Congress leaders were able to mobilise and involve them into the anti-imperialist struggle.

From June 1931, there existed a dispute between the *zamindar* of Udayarpalayam and some of his tenants. According to the *zamindar* "there is no increase or alteration whatever of rents made by me nor have I made any innovations to serve as a plausible handle for the agitation, but the trouble is created only by one Saravana Pillai, a dismissed Karnam, from purely self interested motives". He said, "I have been trying to meet the just interests of the ryots..... but the said individual is troubling me of late".¹⁰ According to the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, "the *zamindar* is an utterly loyal and honourable man; but has some medical notions regarding his prestige and the mode of transacting business. He has never been very accessible to his tenants and has some enemies among the richest of them".¹¹ From the report of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, one can argue that the main cause of the dispute was the lack of contact and understanding between the ryots and the *zamindar*.

Lack of contact with the *zamindar* forced the ryots to prepare petitions and *mahajars* against his bad administration and they submitted their grievances to the authorities. Failed to achieve anything substantial, they formed a Ryot's Association. The basic objective of this association was to endeavour for the welfare of the ryots belonging to the Udayarpalayam *zamindari*. What is significant is that the ryots became organised, though in a loose manner, in an association to fight for their cause. The local Congress leaders like Saravana Pillai organised numerous meetings in various villages at Udayarpalayam. The leaders revealed facts illustrating the heavy taxation, the indifference of the *zamindar* to the sufferings of the ryots and called on them to unite against the *zamindar*. They advised the ryots not to pay rents to the *zamindar*, to molest the collection agents and to intimidate and boycott those tenants who did not abide by their decisions.¹² On the night of 13th July 1931, hayricks which belonged to the *zamindar* were destroyed.¹³ On 12th August 1931, the leaders held a tenants meeting at a village called Thathanur and expatiated on the incidents of Pudukkottah and Bardoli and exhorted the tenants to refuse to pay rents to the *zamindar* and to resist him.¹⁴ As a result, the feelings between the *zamindar* and his tenants became strained and the tenants refused to pay rents.

Immediately the *zamindar* approached the police and magistracy to suppress the no tax campaign. The Madras Government exerted its full strength to crush the no-tax campaign. As soon as the police received representation from the *zamindar*, the police machinery was set in motion. On 14th August 1931, the District Magistrate instructed the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Ariyalur to prohibit tenants gathering in the *zamin* villages under section 144, Cr. P.C. He also ordered the police "to bind the ring leaders over to keep the peace". "On the same day night, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate promulgated section 144, Cr. P.C. and it was proclaimed by beat of drum in all the *zamin* villages. Saravana Pillai and Pichai Pillai of Angarayanallore were arrested under section 151, Cr. P.C. and kept in remand. On 17th August, arrest warrants and notices under sections 87 and 88 Cr. P.C. were issued to Pennadam Somasundaram Pillai and five other ryots of Udayarpalayam, anticipating that they would involve and encourage the tenants not to pay the tax.¹⁵ V.T. Arasu, a member of the Madras Legislative Council, pointed out that the simultaneous issue of arrest warrants and notices under sections 87 and 88, Cr. P.C. was "irregular". The irregularity had been pointed out to the District Magistrate too.¹⁶ On 18th August 1931, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ariyalur passed an order under section 112 of the Cr. P.C. against Saravana Pillai and twelve others.¹⁷ The actions of the police and the magistracy were clear proof that the ryots had showed their agitational strength to the *zamindar* as well as to the colonial Government. On 21st August 1931, the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly wrote that "the actions of the police and the magistracy had the necessary effect of breaking of the back of the movement".¹⁸

Despite police repression, the resistance of the ryots could not be broken. The accused took the case in revision to the High Court. On 15th October 1931 Justice Jackson gave his Judgement. It reads "the order under section 112 is not a proper one. It seems *prima facie* merely to put the Magistrate upon the *zamindar's* side in some rent dispute. The accused are ordinary ryots and to inform them that they are instigating acts similar to those in Bombay and the United Provisions borders upon the ridiculous..... for the action so far of the Joint Magistrate can hardly command the confidence of the ryots. The present order under section 112 is set aside".¹⁹

Emboldened by this, Saravana Pillai and other Congress leaders again started the "no rent campaign" and "threatened the *zamin* officials and *patta monigars* with acts of violence".²⁰ It is interesting to note here that the Congress leaders selected the proper time to wage no rent campaign. This was the harvest season and the same was the usual period for rent collection. The *zamindar* wrote to the Revenue Member of the Government of Madras that, "if there is to be trouble now the loss in the shape of rent would come to more than a lakh of rupees".²¹ Now, the no-rent campaign was too strong and widespread to be concealed. C.B. Cunningham, Inspector-General of Police, wrote that the "no-rent campaign was.....successful for the time being".²² Immediately, the District Magistrate asked the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police "to watch the movement and take steps to stamp it out if possible". He himself camped at Jayankondasholapuram between 13 and 17 November 1931 and called a conference which was attended not only by the *zamindar* and his tenants but also by some of the leading non-officials of the district like T. Desikachariar, T.M. Narayanaswami Pillai and T. S. S. Rajan. In this conference, the tenants presented to the *zamindar* a charter of sixteen demands. They were :²³

(1) Whereas the *zamin* was granted or recognised on condition that the welfare of the ryots should be deemed and looked after by the *zamindar* as his own personal concern, the condition of the ryots had not been properly looked after. The original collection from the ryots was Rs. 27,000. It was now about Rs. 300,000.

(2) There had been no survey or settlement. There was no fixation of rent.

(3) There was no proper classification of lands. Rents were collected even when the lands were uncultivated.

(4) Rents collected came to more than five times what was collected on similar lands in government area.

(5) The ryots were not allowed the exercise of ownership in regard to trees which had been brought to existence by the tenantry.

(6) Tax was levied on petty cultivation, such as greens, roots and such other minor produce.

(7) Tanks and other water sources were not kept in due repairs.

(8) Neither the removal of silt from tanks for manure nor the right of grazing in tank-beds was recognised, rendering agriculture difficult.

(9) Rents were levied on the arbitrary reports of Karnams over which there was no proper check or supervision. The amount of levy was assigned in an arbitrary manner based on the reports regarding measurement of fields under cultivation and about the nature of the crops.

(10) There were no remissions for failure of crops.

(11) The coercive process was harsh. Sales were made often without due notice being given and properties were brought in by the *zamindar's* office at nominal prices—sometimes property worth of Rs. 500 was sold for five annas.

(12) Certain illegal collections were made over and above land revenue.

(13) There were no opportunities given to the ryots for making complaints, either once in a year at *Jamabandi* or otherwise.

(14) The establishment maintained was only for collection of revenue and not for any other purposes concerning the welfare of the people. There were no adequate facilities for the education of the children of the ryots.

(15) The collection of revenue from September to December worked great hardships on the ryots who did not earn anything during that period.

(16) Agitation in respect of these grievances was met by alarming reports of the *zamin* officials and by orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code on the part of the magistrate.

Their grievances were "just and genuine". The ryots started "passive resistance" and confined themselves to sending petitions to the *zamindar* hoping that he would save them from starvation. They committed no act of violence and did not break law.

The *zamindar* promised to reform his administration in various ways. He also announced certain concessions to the tenants. They were :—²⁴

(1) Arrears of rents amounting to Rs. 31,000 remitted and list of the amounts so remitted would be left with the Tahsildar of Udayarpalayam at Jayankondan and could be verified by the tenants at any time during office hours.

(2) The accounts in charge of the village officers would be open for verification by the tenants at any time and any case of refusal by the village officers to place the accounts when demanded, might be taken to the notice of the inspecting officers during their camps in the villages which would be given due publicity in the villages.

(3) The *zamindar* was prepared to pay half the cost of survey of the *zamin* lands and the tenants should bear the other half. If the ryots were willing to pay their portion of the contribution, the Collector of Tiruchinopoly would be requested to move the government to undertake the survey of the *zamindari*, the cost thereof being paid in annual instalments to the government in a specified period.

(4) During the measurement of the ryots' holdings, any portion of land over and above the extent shown in the *patta* would be charged the same *taaram* assessment and not more. Cultivation of lands under *Sivaijama* occupation would be charged according to the nature of the soil.

(5) Occupation of *pennai* lands would be evicted in future after due notice.

(6) A census of trees that came into existence before 1908 when the Act 1 of 1908 came into force, would be taken by the *zamin* authorities in the presence of the villagers. All the trees that were proved to have come into existence after 1908 would be considered as belonging to the *pattadars*.

(7) The ryots might represent their grievances regarding waste lands to the *zamindar*, who would consider their cases favourably.

(8) Free *pattas* would be issued to the ryots for occupation of *pannai* lands for over two years.

(9) Annual permits would be given for fishing right in the *zanin* tanks to the villagers.

(10) The villagers might remove silt for use as manure from tank-beds except where it was considered objectionable from the engineering point of view. Silt should not be removed from the private tanks of the *zamindar*.

(11) Free grazing in *porambokes* and tank beds would be allowed.

(12) Efficient officers would be appointed to look after the irrigation works and drinking water tanks. A separate allotment would be made year after year for their improvements.

(13) During *Jamabandi* proper notice would be given to the ryots and their grievances would be heard. The village accounts would be open for inspection by the ryots.

14. The ryots would be given free access to see the *zamindar* to represent their grievances. They should give written representations to the Dewan and their representations would be considered and proper action would be taken.

According to the *zamindar* and the District authorities, the non-official members "appreciated his concessions."²⁵ But the ryots did not trust his empty promises. When they realised that the *zamindar* was cheating them, they went so far as to attack him in his car. As further trouble was expected, a party of reserve police was quartered at the *zamindar's* residence to prevent any disturbance of the peace.²⁶

Now, Saravana Pillai with the active co-operation of some Congressmen reorganised the defunct Ryots' Association. He became the secretary of the Association. He incited the ryots to withhold rents. As a result, the *zamindar* "entirely suspended collections." It should be noted here that the collection of land revenue depended on lower officials. The suspension of rent collections was a positive proof that the lower officials, who had their own grievances, also joined with the ryots. Faced with such unprecedented movement, the local government officials did not fail to adopt repressive measures. Police measures helped the *zamindar* to collect rent from his tenants till March 1932.²⁷

From March 1932, Saravana Pillai and others again began to hold secret meetings and advice tenants to agitate against the collection of rents. The ryots now, began to assault *zamindar* officials. The police and the magistracy apprehended a serious breach of the peace. T. Chidambaram Pillai, Stationary Subt Magistrate, passed an order under section 144 Cr. P.C. on 3 June 1932: I reads.²⁸

Whereas from application and sworn statement made before me on 2nd June 1932 by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Jayankondan, Udayarpalayam and Kodukkur that assemblies, meetings and other demonstrations are being or likely to be organised or held in the undermentioned *zamin* villages attached to the Udayarpalayam *zamindari* against payment of rent legitimately due to the Udayarpalayam *zamindar* and to offer resistance to the said *zamin* officials in the attachment of properties and whereas I am satisfied from the said reports and statements that such assemblies, meetings, demonstrations and resistance are likely to cause imminent breach of peace and disturbance of public tranquillity and are likely to interfere with the preservation of peace and public safety, I hereby pass an emergent *ex parte* order under 144, Cr. P.C. and do hereby prohibit the holding of any such assembly, meetings or demonstrations of any kind by all or any of the public and direct the public generally to abstain from organising, holding, attending or in any manner taking part in such assemblies, meetings or demonstrations in any public place road or thoroughfare frequented by the public generally or to which the public or any section of the public has access within the limits of the said *zamin* villages and to offer resistance to the said *zamin* officials.

This order shall be in force for a period of two months from the date within the limits of the said village as so far as they live within my jurisdiction.

(1) Edayar (2) Karadikulam (3) Pilakurichy (4) Angarayanailur (5) Kaduve-ttanguvichy (6) Nayaganaipirial (7) Tennubilikurichy (8) Elaiyur (9) Melur (10) Vellam and (11) Kuvathur Villages.

The District Superintendent of Police went to Udayarpalayam with a posse of reserve police. He visited the villages, interviewed the leaders and tenants and warned them against illegal action and advised them to adopt constitutional methods. It had the desired effects. On 17 June 1932, the District Magistrate wrote to the Chief Secretary that "with justifiable pride, I have to tell you that my District Superintendent of Police..... has stamped out, for the present, the no-tax campaign in Udayarpalayam".²⁹ The Government justified their action of the police and it stated that "the police interference was in the interest of law and order".³⁰

To sum up, the ryots in the *zamindari* areas were one of the oppressed and exploited sections of the society. Neither the *zamindar* nor the government bothered about the welfare of the ryots. They remained uneducated. Their illiteracy and ignorance were taken advantage of by the *zamindars*. The Indian National Congress wanted to end the British rule in India and devoted their full strength towards preserving unity between different classes. To do so, it was forced to underplay the basic contradictions between the landlords and the tenants and the capitalists and the working class. However, during the days of non-co-operation movement, the peasants in the ryotwari areas were drawn into the vortex of the national movement. The ryots in the *zamindari* areas were not drawn into the movement even though their condition was much worse than that of the peasants in the ryotwari areas. The Congress however wanted to maintain alliance with the *zamindars*. During the civil disobedience movement days also, the Congress leaders organised the peasants in the ryotwari areas and encouraged no-tax campaign. The movement soon spread to Udayarpalayam *zamindari*. The no-rent agitation in Udayarpalayam is unique in the sense that the Congress leaders, for the first time, integrated the ryots in the *zamindari* into the national liberation movement. By taking up the genuine grievances of the ryots, the local Congress leaders were able to mobilise all the sections of the ryots and thereby preventing them from the payment of rent to the *zamindar*. The local government officials did not watch the movements silently. The police and the magistracy, in order to nip the movement in the bud, took repressive measures against the leaders of the ryots. In the unequal fight between the *zamindar* and the government on the one side and the poor exploited ryots on the other, the former ruthlessly suppressed the agitation of the latter. In the agitation, the ryots of Udayarpalayam without doubt showed their agitational potentiality to the government as well as to the *zamindar*.

References :

1. For details, see Fortnightly Reports, 1921-1922.
2. G. O. No. 844, Public (Gen.), 6 June 1932.
3. G.O. No. 97, Public (Gen.) (Conf.) 16 Jan. 1932.
4. B.V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Report of the Economist for Enquiry into Rural indebtedness 1946, Madras, 1946, p. 60.
5. K. Rajayyan, History of Tamil Nadu 1565-1982, Madurai, 1982, pp. 236-39.
6. Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency 1931, Madras 1932, P. 11.
7. S. thyanathan, Report on Agricultural Indebtedness in the Madras Presidency, Madras, 1935, p. 11.
8. Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency 1931, p. 19; Fortnightly Reports, 18 Sept. and 3 Oct. 1931.
9. *Ibid.*
10. G.O. No. 97, Public (Gen.) (Conf.), 16 Jan. 1932.
11. *Ibid.*
12. Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council (MLCP) Vol. LXIII (1 Nov. 1932), p. 192.
13. *Ibid.*
14. G. O. No. 97, Public (Gen.) (Conf.) 16 Jan. 1932.
15. *Ibid.*
16. MLCP. , Vol. LXIII (1 Nov. 1932), pp. 192-195.
17. G.O. No. 97, Public (Gen.) (Conf.), 16 Jan. 1932.
18. *Ibid.*
19. *Ibid.*
20. MLCP., Vol. LXIII (1 Nov. 1932), p. 192.
21. G.O. No. 97, Public (Gen.) (Conf.), 16 Jan. 1932.
22. Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency 1931, p. 18.
23. G.O. No. 97, Public (Gen.) (Conf.), 16 Jan. 1932.
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid.*
26. MLCP., Vol. LXIII (1 Nov. 1932), p. 193.
27. *Ibid.*
28. *Ibid.*, 266.
29. G.O. No. 975, Public (Gen.) (Conf.), 15 July 1932.
30. MLCP. Vol. LXIII (1 Nov. 1932), p. 193.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SCHEME OF HONORARY SURGEONS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (1911-1964).

By Tmt, T. N. SAROJA,
*Assistant Commissioner of Archives,
Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras-8,*

The experiment of appointing selected private Medical Practitioners as Honorary Surgeons and Physicians in Government Hospitals, Madras was first tried as an experimental measure in 1911 when one Honorary Surgeon and one Physician were appointed to Royapattah hospital and Monager Choultry Hospital at Royapuram respectively and certain rules for the guidance of Honorary Surgeons and Physicians were issued in the same year¹. Mr. Jasudoss and Mr. G. Raman Pillai were the first appointees as Honorary Surgeon and Honorary Physician to Royapattah and Monager Choultry Hospitals, Madras respectively.² The experiment of appointing Honorary Surgeon proved to be successful.³ But it was apprehended that this system was likely to interfere with the system of appointing House Surgeon and House Physician which had then been introduced and so Government decided to stop the experiment temporarily.⁴

In 1923, the Medical and Public Health Retrenchment Committee reported that the Honorary Medical Scheme was a sound one and therefore suggested that Honorary Surgeons and Physicians should be attached as supernumeraries and should not displace permanent officers. The Government after careful consideration ordered that the scheme should be applied to the City Government Hospitals. According to the recommendation of the Surgeon General, Government appointed Honorary Surgeons and Physicians to the hospitals mentioned below,⁵ and also framed rules for the Hon. Surgeon and Physician:—

1. General Hospital	Hon. Physician and Surgeon	} Super numera- ries..
2. Royapattah Hospital ..	One Hon. Physician and one Hon. Surgeon.	
3. Royapuram Hospital ..	One Hon. Physician and one Hon. Surgeon	
4. Ophthalmic Hospital ..	One Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon	
5. Maternity Hospital ..	One Hon. Gynaecologist and obstetrician.	
6. Tuberculosis Hospital	One Hon. Physician.	
7. Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital	One Hon. Lady Physician	
8. Mental Hospital ..	One Hon. trained alienist	

The term of appointment of Honorary Surgeons and Physicians was for one year in each case but these officers were eligible for reappointment⁶. This limit of one year was abolished^{6a} subsequently in 1926.

The system of appointing Honorary Surgeons and Physicians was extended to all non-teaching District Headquarters Hospitals, as it proved to be successful. The Honorary Officers, were supernumerary to the paid establishment and were placed in independent charge of Special Departments, such as the eye, ear, nose and throat, the Radiological on the venereal diseases department and were given free scope to work in clinics. A specified number of beds were allotted to them. Revised rules were also issued to regulate the appointment of Hon. Officers. Immediate steps were taken to this effect and appointments of Hon. Surgeons and Physicians were made and they were posted to mofussil Medical Institutions⁷, and the rules were revised again⁸.

In 1931, a committee under the Chairmanship of Major General C. A. Sprawson was appointed by the Government to revise the rules relating to Honorary Medical Officers. The Government considered this Committee's report and also the resolutions passed by various Associations and accordingly revised the rules. It was also ordered that separate orders would be issued on the Committee's recommendation to replace the paid Government Medical Officers by Honoraries⁹.

In 1935, to improve this scheme further, the Government ordered that (1) Honorary surgeons might be appointed to hospitals and dispensaries where the daily average of out patients exceeded 100 provided that honoraries agreed to attend the institutions at O. P. hours;

(2) the system should be gradually developed for placing hospitals and dispensaries in the entire charge of honoraries ;

(3) facilities for the training of Medical Officers (Honoraries) in special subjects would continue to be granted in deserving cases and that their primary duty would be in the special department and they might be utilised for general work ;

(4) Honoraries who gave clinical teaching should be included in the College roll under separate heading entitled "Hon. Medical Officer employed in teaching work";

(5) Honoraries should be appointed in any future staff extension made in the City Hospitals ;

(6) Hon. posts should be advertised ;

(7) no change was necessary in the age limit of 60 years ; and

(8) Academic posts in the Stanley Medical College were thrown open to Honoraries.

Having issued these orders, the Government once again revised the rules for regulating the appointment of Hon. Officers.¹⁰

In 1937, Dr. T.S.S. Rajan, Hon. Minister for Public Health sent a *Note* on Honorary Medical System to the Secretary, Public Health Department for taking action. The *Note* of the Minister was examined by the Government in consultation with the Surgeon General. They passed orders that (1) that all posts including Medical College teaching posts should be thrown open to Honoraries when vacancies arose ;

(2) the posts of Superintendents of City Hospitals, District Medical Officers and Superintendents of Headquarters hospitals, Chief Medical Officers of the Government Hospitals with 30 beds and more, Resident Medical Officers and appointment in King Institute and Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, should be held by a whole time Government Medical Officer ;

(3) Direct recruitment of Civil Assistant-Surgeons and sub-Assistant Surgeons should be stopped ;

(4) Preference in appointment should be given to candidates who are willing to work without honorarium, provided they possessed sufficient qualification ; and

(5) the Honoraries should be given more responsibilities¹¹.

Certain fallacies in these orders were pointed out by some Medical Officers but the Government did not modify their orders. It was however, ordered by the Government that if any particular hospital found, that for administrative reasons more paid officers were necessary, then the appointment of Honoraries in that hospital should be stopped. It was also ordered that Provincial Medical Service vacancies should be thrown open to Honoraries¹², and instructions for the working of the Honorary system in Government Medical Institutions were issued accordingly¹³. Certain paid posts were also thrown open to the Honoraries in 1939.¹⁴

When the Honorary posts in mofussil hospitals were advertised, Municipal Councils and Local Boards protested against the appointment of Honoraries in duty posts. Consequently, the services of certain Honorary Medical Officers were terminated and the posts were filled by paid Assistant Surgeons. In order to secure effective supervision of Honorary Medical Officers' work the Surgeon General suggested that frequent, surprise visits should be made

and that quarterly reports should be prescribed for the work done by the Honoraries. The Government accepted these suggestions. They also ordered that other posts only except the nucleus of posts reserved only for paid men, should be thrown open to Honoraries.¹⁵

In 1942, Government sanctioned a scale of honorarium to certain employees in the City Hospitals and also sanctioned the employment of the Honorary Assistant Medical Officers with honorarium in Government Headquarter hospitals from 17-2-1942. The terms and conditions of Honorary Medical Officers employed in Government Hospital and Colleges were again revised and issued.¹⁶ The Government also recognised the Honorary Medical Officers Association in August 1942.¹⁷

Due to death of male doctors during war period, the Government ordered that suitable women candidates should be appointed to the posts of Honorary Assistant Medical Officers, which were usually filled up by male Doctors.¹⁸

The Government also gave preference to Military service by passing orders that Honorary appointments of Medical Officers in Government Medical Institutions should be reserved for doctors with military service to their credit and that when suitable Medical Officers with military service became available, they should replace Honorary Medical Officers who had not rendered military service. Since, then appointment of Honorary Medical Officers were made for periods not exceeding one year in certain cases and in other not exceeding five years to facilitate appointments of war service candidates.¹⁹ It was also ordered that roughly 66.2/3 per cent of all reserved vacancies should be allotted to candidates with war service, that the remaining 33. 1/3 per cent of vacancies should go to members of the public and that all Honorary appointments should be filled up in accordance with the aforesaid orders.²⁰ After independence, the terms and conditions of services of Honorary Medical Officers were once again revised.²¹

The Retrenchment and Re-organisation Committee recommended in 1949, that in all Government Hospitals etc., the number of Honorary Medical Officers and stipendiary Medical Officer should be in the ratio of 3 : 1 and that the essential duty posts should always be filled up by paid officers of Government. The Medical Education Committee of the Madras Medical and Public Health Conference 1947, recommended that each unit of 40 beds in hospitals attached to Medical Colleges should consist of one Surgeon or Physician as the case might be, one paid Civil Assistant Surgeon and 4 or 5 Honorary Assistants besides *housemen*. The Government directed that these recommendations should be implemented quickly whenever possible and gradually in other cases.²² With a view to systematize the work relating to appointment of Honorary Medical Officers and Honorary Assistant Medical Officers it was ordered that the Government Medical Institutions should be divided into three groups; viz.—

(1) Teaching Institutions;

(2) District Headquarters Hospitals and

(3) All other Government Hospitals and all appointments in these three groups should be terminated on a fixed date for each group and proposals for filling up the vacancies should be submitted to the Government by the Director of Medical Services on the dates fixed for each group.²³ It was also ordered that in the case of extension of service of Honoraries or reducing the term of appointment of incumbents of the posts of Honorary Medical Officers and Honorary Assistant Medical Officer, the approval of the Government should be obtained.

1. G.O. No. 49, Public, dated 17th January 1911.
2. G.O. No. 579, Public, dated 2nd June 1911.
3. G.O. No. 1035, Public, dated 3rd September 1912.
4. G.O. No. 1151, Public Health, dated 10th July 1923.
5. G.O. No. 1151, Public Health, dated 10th July 1923.
6. G.O. No. 1943, Public Health, dated 27th November 1923.
- 6-A. G.O. No. 260, Public Health, dated 8th February 1926.
7. G.O. No. 1373, Public Health, dated 31st May 1929.
8. G.O. No. 2048, Public Health, dated 19th August 1923.
- 8- G.O. No. 899, Public Health, dated 11th April 1930.
9. G.O. No. 1705, Public Health, dated 11th September 1931.
10. G.O. No. 1610, Public Health, dated 29th July 1932.
10. G.O. No. 2818, Public Health, dated 15th December 1933.
10. G.O. No. 2475, Public Health, dated 23rd September 1935.

11. G.O. No. 3600, Public Health, dated 23rd December 1937.
12. G.O. No. 1698, Public Health, dated 3rd June 1942.
13. G.O. No. 2604, Public Health, dated 19th July 1938.
14. G.O. No. 3247, Public Health, dated 11th September 1939.
15. G.O. No. 1698, Public Health, dated 3rd June 1942.
16. G.O. No. 1323, Public Health, dated 13th April 1942.
G.O. No. 1698, Public Health, dated 3rd June 1942.
G.O. No. 1945, Public Health, dated 26th June 1942.
17. G.O. No. 2552, Public Health, dated 15th August 1942.
18. G.O. No. 975, Public Health, dated 28th April 1943.
19. G.O. No. 1643, Public Health, dated 12th May 1947.
20. G.O. No. 821, Public (Ser.) dated 15th March 1947.
G.O. No. 1643, Public Health, dated 12th May 1947.
21. G.O. No. 1328, Public Health, dated 22nd April 1948.
22. G.O. No. 4517, Public Health, dated 23rd December 1949.
23. G.O. No. 2142, Public Health, dated 1st October 1964.

RAI BAHADUR HARBILAS SARDA BILL

Compiled by : Publication Cell.

Harbilas Sarada, the great social reformer and Scholar was born at Ajmer on 3rd January 1867. He was amongst the most renowned figures in India in his times. He was an educationist, a legislator, a Scholar and an ardent social reformer of this country.

By his record of public service and selfless devotion to the cause of the people he had left "footprints on the sands of time". In 1893 he was elected Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha, a society founded by Dayanand Saraswathi to help widows and poor persons. In 1924 he was elected as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from Ajmer and was reelected in 1927 and 1930.

Being a crusader from the very beginning of his public life he fought against the social evil of child marriage. The Child Marriage Restraint Bill popularly known as the Sarada Bill was passed in September 1929 and it became operative throughout India with effect from 1st April 1930.

Harbilas Sarada always championed the cause of the Indian women. He introduced the Hindu widow's Inheritance of property Bill of which details are given below. This bill proposed to grant the right to Hindu widow of sharing in her deceased husband's property. However this could not be passed inspite of his best efforts. As the author of the Child marriage Restraint Act, he will be remembered by posterity as a great humanitarian reformer who fought successfully against one of the crying evils of Indian social life.

Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarada Bill. Government of India, Legislative Assembly Department.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 17th February 1931 :—

L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1931.

A bill to accord a share for Hindu Widows in their Husbands' Family Property.

Whereas it is expedient to secure a share for Hindu widows in their husbands family property ; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short note (i) This Act may be called the Hindu Widows' Right and of Inheritance Act, 1934.

(ii) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Senthal Parganas.

(iii) It shall come into force on the day of 19 .

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant the subject or context "Widow" includes the widow of a person who at the time of his death professed the Hindu, Jaina or Sikh religion.

3. *Widow's right to share in Joint family and other property of her husband.*—
(i) Where the husband of a widow was at the time of his death a member of a joint-family, the widow shall be entitled to such share of the joint-family property as her husband would have been entitled to under the Mitakshara law had a partition taken place in his lifetime, and may sue for partition.

(ii) Where the husband of a widow was not at the time of his death a member of a joint Hindu family, the widow shall take all his property absolutely :

Provided that, should a widow adopt a son to her deceased husband the personal law of adoption applicable to the widow shall take effect but to the extent of a moiety only of the family property.

4. *Widows share to be exclusive stridhan.*—A widow's share under this Act shall be exclusive of her independent personal property of her STRIDHAN.

5. *Widow's claim to maintenance to cease on separation of her share.*—A widow's claim to maintenance from the funds of a joint family shall cease on the partition and separation of her share as provided in this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASON

The Hindu Law of inheritance, so far as women are concerned is unsatisfactory and unjust, and the position of Hindu widows under it is deplorable.

A Hindu woman does not get any share in her father's property—share in the sense of property of which she becomes absolute owner—nor does she get any in her husband's. Widow's right of inheritance is very scantily and sparingly recognised by different schools of Hindu Law. Katyayana says "Let the widow succeed to her husband's wealth" — Mitakshara ii. 2 s. 2 (Mayne's Hindu Law, p. 757). Mayne says: "Originally she (the widow) shared in the general incapacity for inheritance which afflicted all women.....neither Manu. A pasthamba Vashishta nor Narada recognise her right as heir though they do acknowledge that of the daughter and the mother, p. 759.

After tracing the growth of widows' rights Mayne says, that Mitakshara arrived at the conclusion that "the widow is entitled to inherit to her husband, if he died separated and not united and leaving no male issue, and this rule is now adopted everywhere except where the authority of Jimuta Vashana prevails, P. 762. He adds: "it is therefore equally settled in Bengal that a widow succeeds to her husband's share when he is undivided just as she would to the entire property of one she held as separated. But even in Bengal the widow of a son who predeceases his father undivided inherits nothing.

Then a rule "a widow's right as heir does not go beyond the reason for it, viz., her claim to a personal maintenance. And this is the reason why, where a woman inherits to a male, his heirs and not hers take at her death. A widow's right is practically a right to maintenance and no more.

In practice a widow in Hindu society is at the mercy of co-parceners. Even, though her husband may have amassed the entire wealth of the family and she may during his lifetime, have lived a life of affluence and luxury, as soon as he dies, the entire property goes to the surviving male members of the family and she becomes therefrom only entitled to maintenance, which, as popularly understood, denotes bare means of living.

This state of affairs may have operated tolerably well in days when India was practically isolated from the rest of the world, and the principles and ideals underlying the joint Hindu family system were properly understood and fully acted up by members of the family. But with the disappearance of those ideals which the originators of the joint family system had in view, the non-observances of the principles, resulting in gradual disappearance of the homogeneity and the harmony of Hindu society and various other causes—all due more or less to the acceptance of new ways of life and conduct and the influence of foreign culture and contact—the Hindu Law of inheritance has begun to operate against women with a disastrous effect and their lives are becoming difficult and distressful and often miserable: while the condition of widows has become intolerable and in many cases appealing.

The present Bill proposes to give relief to Hindu widows by giving them a share in family property and making them sole owners of their deceased husband's personal property.

HARBILAS SARDA,

S. C. GUPTA,

"Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTES: 1. Dictionary of National Biography pp 57-59 Ed. 1974 Editor S. P. Sen

2. Stri-Dharma—1931 Pp 83-84

HONEY-COLLECTION, EXTRACTION AND PRESERVATION.

By : J. Amba Shankari,

Research Officer,

Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras-8.

Introduction of improved methods is of course a continuing process in human civilisation. We often come across changes in methods in all walks of life, the idea being to reduce expenditure considerably and increase production not at the cost of quality of goods. Honey extraction is no exception to this. The methods of extraction of honey in various places of Tamil Nadu are explained in this essay mainly on the basis of the reports of the regional officers to the Chief Conservator of Forests in 1940s.

Apis Dorsata or the Indian Rock bee is the biggest of the Indian honey bees, and is generally seen in the hilly regions of South India. This rock bee is a very good honey gatherer and the major portion of honey that is annually collected from the forests is only from this variety of bee. The colonies of these bees are invariably found in inaccessible places such as branches of tall trees or under overhanging precipices, etc. These bees in general are very ferocious and migratory in habits. The rock bees build only one comb, storing honey and pollen in the top portion and rearing brood in the lower layers. The single comb building habit is particularly against the domestication of this species, for the bees cannot be induced to store honey and rear brood in separate combs of rock. Hence by observing this peculiar habit of the rock bee it is clear that it is impossible to domesticate them. There is another type of Indian honey bee bearing the name *Apis Indica*. This species unlike *Apis Dorsata* construct several combs and stores honey separately.

Now we shall have a glance of various classes of honey each of which derives its respective name from where it has been collected. They are namely—

(a) Kombu honey, (b) Kosu honey, (c) Adukku honey and (d) Malai honey.

(a) Kombu honey, as the name implies, is collected from the branches of trees.

(b) Kosu honey is produced by very small bees and the honey thus collected is deposited in the hollows of the trees.

(c) Adukku honey is also collected from hollows of trees and in rocks. It is deposited by a larger sized bee than the one mentioned earlier.

(d) Malai honey which is obtained from rocks forming a steep escarpment, is very in accessible.

To collect kombu honey the method adopted is to frighten away the bees by use of smoky torches. When the bees are thus driven the branch is then cut off and the whole of honey comb is taken away for extraction. This honey is considered to be the finest and is of high medicinal value. However the yield per comb is meagre, not weighing more than a pound.

Kosu honey is obtained from bees which do not sting. The method adopted to drive away these bees is either by waving a punkah or by a smoky torch. When the complete comb is removed, each comb yields about two or three pounds. The quality of this honey is not very good.

The bees of the Adukku honey comb, do sting. They are driven away by a punkah or a smoky torch. The honey is obtained by squeezing the combs by hand and it is a very messy and wasteful method, though the yield is quite high, amounting to four to five pounds for each comb.

The local method of collecting and extracting honey from combs of the Indian rock bees consists of smoking out the bees, cutting the honey contained portions and squeezing it either with hand or a plice of cloth. Since the brood and pollen forms a part of the comb, a scrupulous exclusion of these matter is impossible, for this work is entrusted to the local jungle tribes.

The local method of collecting and extracting honey from combs of the Indian rock bees consists of smoking out the bees, cutting the honey contained portions and squeezing it either with hand or a piece of cloth. Since the brood and pollen forms a part of the comb, a scrupulous exclusion of these matters is impossible, for this work is entrusted to the local jungle tribes.

The inevitable admixture of the brood juice ruins the quality while that of pollen affects the quality as well as the taste. Apart from this, there is the possibility of contamination due to hand squeezing which consequently leads to the deterioration in the quality of honey.

Another interesting feature of bee keeping and collection of honey is the artificial method of ripening honey. Generally a good sample of honey should contain about 15% of moisture. Any quantity in excess may induce fermentation. This optimum level prevails only in samples extracted from a completely sealed comb, but is a rule, such conditions do not normally exist in nature. This is because at least 25% of the cells are found unsealed and this contains only unripe honey (i. e.) honey from which the moisture has not been eliminated by the bees. The presence of the unripe honey increases the moisture content, hastening the fermentation. Being over hill ranges one often sees many combs of bees struck right at top just below the edge of every steep escarpment, generally overhanging. The bees that secrete honey in these combs are by far the most aggressive and must be treated with great respect.

The chenchu tribes of Kuraool district stand at the base of the rock at top of which the combs are fixed. They shoot arrows aiming the combs, when the comb is pierced the honey flows down the arrow struck to the comb. Then a receptacle is placed beneath it on the ground in which the honey is collected drop by drop. This method is the least destructive, in collecting honey.

In some parts of the country - side a party of villagers go to the locality where there are a considerable number of honey combs. Two long ladders are let down from the top of the overhanging rock, so, that the ladder keeps a little way out from the rock. The ladders let down are placed one on either side of the comb. One ladder is longer than the other. The person who goes down the longer ladder carries a small leather bag and a larger bag is let down on a separate rope from above. The person who comes down the shorter ladder carries a smoky torch and wooden spear. He drives away the bees with use of the torch and proceeds to stab the comb again and again. As parts of the comb break off the honey begins to flow. This is gathered by the man lower down on the second ladder in his leather receptacle which is affixed to a rod, like a fishing net. Once this becomes full, the contents are emptied into another receptacle and the process is repeated.

The leather receptacles which look like a canvas bath tub is placed on the ground far below the combs. Parts of the combs fall into this receptacle and the amount of honey collected thus is quite considerable. It is said that the persons who collect this honey eat the young bees in larval stage and they say this is the sweetest part of the honey. The collection of honey varies in its cost based on the two types of trees on which the honey combs are found. They are (a) isolated trees and (b) Varai trees. "Isolated trees" are trees on which the combs are not necessarily found every year and carry only 1 or 2 combs, while the latter carry 10 to 20 combs. It is, therefore clear why the cost of collection differs greatly between these trees.

On financial and hygienic grounds, the method of collection of honey called for improvement.

The usual method of extraction of honey by the forest department was to sell the right to collect honey in sauction to contractors who in turn employed hill tribes for the extraction of honey. These hill tribes adhered to the crude method for the extraction of honey and killed the bees in the process both during the season and out of season. So it was considered necessary to adopt a more humane and economical process of honey collection.

HONEY EXTRACTION A hygienic process of honey extraction is by employing two simple appliances viz. honey strainer and a honey press. The combs are first cut into bits and put in a honey strainer specially designed for the purpose and the honey is strained out. Then the honey is squeezed by more pressure in the honey press. There a soft honey has to be ripened artificially over a water bath, the temperature of the water being maintained at 150 F for about half an hour. This enables to maintain the quality of honey.

The honey strainer consists of two vessels kept one over the other with a wire gauze separating the two. The honey combs are then cut out with a clean knife, eliminating, as far as possible the pollen bearing portion of the comb. The combs are again cut into small bits tied in a piece of cloth and the bag put into the strainer, allowing the honey to drain out by mere gravitation. Nearly 90 per cent of the honey is drained along with small quantities of pollen grains, affecting to certain extent the flavour and tastes of the honey. These pollen grains are removed of the honey. These pollen grains are removed after allowing the honey to remain stagnant for a few days and pure honey is thus extracted. Now a days another machine called the centrifugal extractors which helps extraction of honey to its last drop has come to use.

PRESERVATION OF HONEY: As stated before good honey contains about 15 per cent of moisture and if it exceeds fermentation is induced. By nature, when the moisture reaches this optimum level the cells are sealed by the bees and the honey inside these cells is said to be "ripe". In the case of the Indian bee hives, the sealed or unsealed condition of the comb can be noted through frequent examination. The honey obtained from the bee colonies is not always so the elimination of the moisture by artificial ripening is necessary.

For this usually the vessel with honey is kept in hot water 80°C for about half an hour. Apart from pasteurising the honey and eliminating the superfluous moisture contained in it, the process also clears the honey of the undesirable matter contained in it. Only some samples contain such matter. In such cases while the honey is heated, it collects itself as a scummy layer at the top and this can be easily removed. These samples of honey collected are ripened and are kept under observations with appropriate controls of the untreated material. In all the cases the latter material ferments soon thereby indicating that the artificial ripening ensures the quality of honey.

STORING OF HONEY: Honey whether ripened or not, absorbs moisture from the air and ferments, if it is kept carelessly. Due attention should therefore, be paid to its proper storage. For this only, clean receptacle should be used and those containing honey should be kept sealed. In cases where large quantities are handled, honey should be stocked in clean tins with air tight lids. Frequent opening of the containers is not desirable and in cases where small quantities of honey have to be taken out frequently, it is better to stock the material in small containers such as jam jars.

DRAINED HONEY: Owing to wrong handling and crushing of the combs, a considerable quantity of the honey unavoidably drains out of the combs in the vessel itself during the transit mostly due to the pressure exerted by the weight of the combs. An appreciable quantity of the brood, bees and other undesirable matter such as lumps of pollen, broken bits of twigs leaves, pieces of burnt sticks etc., are found floating in this honey. Nothing is wrong with this honey except the temporary contamination. It is therefore collected and filtered, immediately ripened and bottled. This should be done without delay to avoid decomposition of the dead groups, pupas and bees floating in the honey, which will ruin the quality.

The processing of honey under steam is treating honey between temperatures 140° F — 160° F, to destroy the formation of crystals in honey, people generally like to use honey only in liquid form. The honey thus treated will not granulate there after. Then it is packed in air tight bottles and marketed.

As these methods appeared to be most efficient on account of the thoroughness and quickness of the work and purity of the honey, this comb to be used at large.

Notes:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|
| (1) | Chief Conservator of Forests | Ms. No. 552, dated 4th November 1940. |
| (2) | Do. | Ms. No. 165, dated 26th May 1946. |
| (3) | Do. | Ms. No. 375, dated 26th December 1950. |

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Extract taken by: Thiru K. G. PALANI.

Research Assistant, Publication Cell.

1st Session — Vol. XXXV — 31st March 1927

Pages 1414 to 1422.

IV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(i) CONSTRUCTION OF A SEPARATE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN MADRAS.

The following motion standing in the name of M^s. Mithulakshmi Reddi was, with the permission of the House, moved by Dr. B. S. Mallayya, as the hon. Member, was not in her seat :—

‘That this Council recommends to the Government a special “hospital for children” may be established in the City of Madras, with effect from 1st April 1927, in a suitable rented building, that steps be taken to construct a new building as expeditiously as possible for the accommodation of such a hospital, and that, with a view to achieve the object, a suitable sum be provided in the budget for 1927-28’.

In doing so, Dr. B. S. Mallayya said.—“At present as medical amenities are provided for the treatment of sick children. In fact, in the City of Madras there are at present nearly 574 lakhs of people, and nearly one-fifth of this are children, and while there are 200 beds for the treatment of adults in the nine hospitals in the city, those available for the treatment of sick children are only 60. In other words, where there is a bed for 200 adult people, the beds available for sick children are at the rate of 1 for 1,800. And children are being brought forth in this city at the rate of 22,000 per year and before the year is out, nearly 8,000 of them die from some inter-current disease or other. Sir, infantile mortality rate in the City of Madras is 300 as against 60 in London. Diseases — incidental to children living in Madras are nearly ten times more than those of adults, while the number of beds available for their treatment in the city hospitals is only one-tenth of these available for adults. It has been humourously expressed once by Col. Giffard that nearly one-third of the children, or in other words one out of three does not live to cut its milk tooth, or does not survive to celebrate its first birthday.

“Sir, the amenities provided in the City for children are very few, and though over-crowding, poverty, dirt and squalor and other minor things are said to be the predisposing causes, the actual diseases that carry off the children are some inter-current diseases, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, lung trouble and liver trouble. I am certain that quite 80 per cent of these children if properly treated in hospital could be saved by proper medicines but unfortunately none of these amenities that are available to adults are available to them. They are under the existing conditions absolutely at the mercy of the grand mother and the barber women, and their patent medicines are ass’s milk. The juice of the plant known as Euphorbium Tirukalli and branding the child with red hot needle or an umbrella rib. Every joint is branded with this red hot needle. They have got two other oils, Kodambakam oil and Chingleput oil; If the children survive these two traditional doctors, they have next to face the pandithan, with his gorojanam and kasthuri pills and also neem oil and egg oil. And the next agent very frequently used for the treatment of illness of children is that abominable stuff, for which the hon. the Minister for Excise is responsible, that is, opium. This is very often used, particularly, by Marwaris, and you might have read in the papers the tragic end of a little child in Periamment where the grandmother gave four annas worth of opium to the child and then put it to sleep in order to prevent it from screaming from pain of intestinal colic and disturbing the inmates there. They took the body to the General Hospital and held an inquest. Another case which came recently to my knowledge was in Edapaliam where a baby three days old, which was born without anus was given castor oil to make the bowels move, with the result that it began to purge by the mouth, and died at night. This town boasts of a hospital for dogs. Even the mantrakaran has now come to understand that mantrams would not cure

the child and has taken to up-to-date methods. There is no excuse for the criminal waste of life among children here. There is an urgent need, in fact a crying need, for a children's hospital in Madras, and this was recognised some years back by the hon. the Deputy President and with the commendable and selfless work, she started a hospital for children in Mowbrey's Road. It worked for some time, but had to be given up as some of the large sums of voluntary subscription did not materialise and they closed down the hospital not for want of beds being filled up but because the donors did not come forward with their donations. Later on an attempt was made by the Managing committee of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. The proposed opening a hospital on the Marine with 163 beds, and when the matter was taken up the Surgeon-General, he was doubtful whether all the beds would be filled up. So he suggested that the amount earmarked for such hospital might be utilised for opening beds in the consumptive hospital on the Spur Tank. I am told that this has not been done and the funds are still intact, and if that is so, we may approach them to divert it for the construction of this hospital for which the money was originally meant. At any rate, Sir, I think the Government have absolutely no excuse for allowing this criminal waste of life among the infant innocents to go on in this city. It is high time that they made amends for their past neglect and opened a small hospital with 100 beds in a rented building for the time being. This would put down infantile mortality in the City of Madras and also provide ample material for the training of medical students in diseases of infants in childhood, for which at present there are no adequate arrangements in any of the hospitals of the city."

2.45. p.m. Mrs. *S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.—"Sir, I heartily second the motion. I need not repeat here that the idea of children's hospital has been long before our minds. Every time mention was made of the terrible death-rate of infants in our Presidency, the necessity for a special hospital for children was felt very acutely indeed, both by the medical as well as lay public. Again as every one of you is aware after the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, we thought that this long expected boon was going to be given to this Province, but soon after, came the disappointment that the money collected for the purpose has been diverted, as explained to you last time, in the Press Communique, dated 30th March 1926, Local Self Government Department (P.H.) to the construction of a tuberculosis ward for our children and a few beds in other hospitals thus allotting to our children a secondary place, in spite of the great and very urgent need that existed for a separate hospital for them and also in direct contravention of the recognized principle observed in other civilized countries; 'Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give.'

"No doubt, Sir, there are a few beds in the General Hospitals, a few in the Women and Children Hospital. I may tell you, Sir, even though it is called Women and Children Hospital the children are a few in number having only 24 beds as compared with their total population, and take a secondary place. No special attention is given to them. There is no specialist in charge of the children, no special equipment in that hospital for children such as a milk modifying laboratory or the Physio-Therapeutic department, nor are there any specially qualified nurses to look after them. Dr. Hutchison, an eminent Physician of London, when talking about the clinical examination of children, gives the students the following advice: 'The method of examining and handling a sick child does not come to you by intuition and the man who starts for the first time to study the diseases of children is like a traveller in a foreign country. He hears a strange language spoken which he does not understand; at all events, if the language is not absolutely strange, it is spoken with a foreign accent; for the physical signs of disease are often different in children from what they are in grown up people and so the students have to devote special attention to their interpretation, and moreover as the child is unable to describe to the doctor the nature of the suffering, the students have to develop their power of observation very much indeed.'

"Again in the handling and examination of children one has to learn gentleness and tact which will come only with care, experience, practice and above all, training under competent teachers."

"As that learned doctor again says, the subject of diseases of children is one which is apt to be neglected in General Hospitals for more than one reason. The first reason is that adult patients are so very numerous, their claims on the staff are so very pressing that there is very little time left for special teaching in the children's wards. It has its explanation in this further fact that the teaching in General Hospitals is directed generally to the requirements of qualifying examinations and no

demand is made at the ordinary qualifying examinations for a special knowledge of the diseases of children, the consequences of which is that many men and women, when they qualify themselves know almost nothing of the commonest ailments of infancy. So when going out into practice, you are not much better informed than the mother or the nurse as to the diseases you have got to deal with. And still you will find that any large general practice children make up a great part and perhaps the greater part of the patients, and the serious nature of the disease will be brought home to you by a study of the death-rates ; whereas the adult mortality is 4 per 1,000, the infantile mortality is 150 per 1,000, which is not creditable to our profession—this was the condition prevailing in England before 1911.

“Since then many changes have taken place. The great business of child reform began. Hospitals were built for sick children. Infant welfare centres and milk depots were established. Further, a knowledge of the diseases of children and treatment was introduced as a compulsory subject in the medical curriculum of students and both in the out-patients and in the in-patients wards, special provision was made to give practical instruction on this subject to students qualifying for examinations, extending in some hospitals to three months and in some even six months course. The result has been an immense saving of life, and a steady improvement in the health and physique of the child as reported by no less a man than Sir George Newman, the Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health. Now, I ask, how such more appropriate are the above remarks of Dr. Hutchison made before the year 1911, to us here who record a mortality of 300 per 1,000 ? How much more energetic we should be in this business of child reform with a death-rate like 300 per 1,000—a figure that astounds the civilized world ?

Again Dr. Holt, the great American Physician, an authority on diseases of children says in his book ; “Therapeutics in infancy consists in something more than a graduated dosage of drugs, many therapeutic means which are valuable in adults are useless in children, and many other which are of little value in adults are extremely useful in children showing that child’s study is entirely a different one from that of the adult.

Again, without the help of a special hospital and special equipment for children, study and research into the ailments of our children and also teaching the students on that subject is not possible. In the English hospitals and in the English books much prominence is given to rickets, scurvy, rheumatic affections of childhood, diseases peculiar to cold countries which are rather rare here. It will do us, Indian students, not much good to devote too much time to such diseases. Here in the tropics, we have to tackle other problems such as a typical form of malaria, kala-azar, dysentery, tropical jaundice, etc. I may tell you here that the signs and symptoms of malaria in children are not the same as those in adults. There is then prevalent among the Brahman children a certain disease condition of the liver called in Tamil ‘கட்டி’ infantile tropical. The aetiology and cure have not been found yet even though many of our children succumb to this every year. I have listened, not without pain in my heart, to many a sad and pathetic tale from mothers who have narrated to me with tears how they have been losing their children one after the other from this dire disease. In the West they have found remedies for rickets, scurvy, rheumatism, diphtheria and smallpox, through persistent research and study. What was possible there will be possible for us here also. If we only take the trouble of studying and analysing a large number of such children very soon we may strike at the root cause. As we are, we are indifferent to such sad occurrences amongst us, and the vast amount of human suffering which they involve.

“Again regarding the diet of our children, we are simply copying the west. The present method of scientific feeding in the absence of mother’s milk is this—diluted and sterilised cow’s milk, supplemented with sugar, cream, fruit juice, etc. Is it possible for poor mothers of our country to carry out the above instructions? If we want to live as a nation should we not find a diet for our infants suitable to our climate and conditions of life here? As it is, the practitioners very often prescribe the tinned foods for infants in the place of human milk or diluted cow’s milk without any of the above mentioned necessary adjuncts to make it a complete food. I can only point out to the House that such an ignorance and indifference on our part is not at all excusable when the whole civilized world is tackling this problem of infant welfare most seriously and earnestly and has achieved very many tangible results.

"Indian children have suffered much and are still suffering for want of a separate hospital. Can anybody in this House conceive of a better, wiser and more useful form of medical relief viewed from the human, from the scientific and from the nation's standpoint than the one proposed in this motion to give relief to our innocent young, the speechless and helpless millions of India who are to be the future bulkheads of the State?

"I have heard Hon. members of this House complaining about the large amount of money that is spent on hospitals, on the doctors and drugs. My answer is so long as we ignore the preventive aspects of medicine, so long as we are blind to the immediate needs of the nation, we are bound to suffer, our money, our leisure and our energy are bound to go to waste. To prevent unnecessary human suffering, disability, disfigurement, and avoidable mortality of infants and at the same time to save our money and labour, I would most earnestly beseech you to direct your attention to the preventive side of medicine and lay the foundation of a healthy life by replacing quick treatment of our infants and children with up-to-date scientific treatment and by looking after the health of school boys and girls with properly conducted medical inspection.

"Sir, much infantile mortality is preventable. In England the infant mortality in 1901 was 128 per 1,000; In 1924 only 69. The amazing decline was due to preventive medicine. As we are, we cannot but admit that the majority of us are under-developed and under-nourished, are unable to bear the stress and strain of modern life as is revealed by our mortality returns (for Europe 4 per 1,000, for India 42 per 1,000), by our average cost of living (Rs. 20 for an Indian and Rs. 50 for an European) and by our capacity to work.

No doubt there may be other contributory causes—social and economical—but one of the main causes if not the chief cause, in my opinion, is the negligent and indifferent treatment given to our children—our boys and girls. Because, in my experience, the rural child even though starved, keeps better health than over-fed children of the well-to-do classes. So we cannot attribute all our ill-health and disease to poverty alone. Most of our children when born, in spite of our poverty and premature motherhood, have a healthy appearance. In a few days or months they develop a sickly look as the result of mismanagement or improper and unscientific methods of feeding in the absence of breast milk. No wonder that such ill-nourished children readily fall a prey to all kinds of infantile ailments, especially in the absence of rational treatment.

Again, the general physique of our children is low. When I landed in India after my recent visit to the West, the difference in the appearance of our children as compared with that of the European child was very poignantly brought home to me—the anemic, pale, sallow cheeks of the majority of our children as contrasted with the rosy, fleshy cheeks of the European ones, the thin wasted limbs of ours as compared with the muscular, round limbs of the Western children, their cheerful and happy expressions with the melancholy and dejected looks of our children. True, the racial and climatic differences may be seen in contour, but need not be in health and vigour which are not the monopoly of any one race or climate.

In the face of what civilised nations have been doing towards the solution of the problems of infantile mortality and morbidity, we, in India, have to admit that we have been guilty of very grave injustice towards the treatment of our children. Now in England and Wales, there is abundant provision for the care and treatment of children and enormous facilities exist for carrying on research and experiment. There are more than half a dozen special children hospitals in the city of London alone in addition to children's wards in every big general hospital. Many of the maternity and child-welfare centres have a few beds for children ailing from digestive troubles where mothers are kept and taught the art of looking after their infants. There are children's homes where they are admitted for minor ailments, day nurseries where the poor mothers leave their children when they go out for their work. There are a number of nursery schools for children below the age of 5 besides convalescent homes for weak children and foundling hospital and orphanages. As the result of such wide well thought-out organisations and centres of health, the infant mortality within the last few years has come down to 69 per 1,000. so, look at the frantic and co-ordinated efforts of other nations to save the child's life.

In the face of such honest attempts on the part of the nations and such authoritative views as expressed by such eminent and experienced and practical physicians like Dr. Robert Hutchison, Dr. Holt, Sir George Newman, for the existence of special hospitals for children and for special teaching of students on the subject of the diseases of children, are we justified in tolerating this kind of treatment which is being accorded at present to our children, the future citizens of the State, on whose health and welfare depends the prosperity and progress of the country? When we are thus conscious of the fact that "there is no more promising field of medicine than the prevention of diseases in children and the majority of the ailments from which children suffer lie within the power of man to prevent", only those who can fathom the depth and intensity of a mother's love for her ailing infant, can adequately realize what it means to the mother to see her helpless infant suffer, on whom her life-happiness centres, what is to see that spark of life being extinguished for ever for want of proper care and treatment. What sacrifice would such a mother not undergo if she is only convinced that the remedy is near at hand? The Indian mother who will fast for days together and who will undertake arduous journeys to be get a child, who will forego all her wealth, leisure, and her pleasures for its sake, would she not admit her child into a hospital if she is only sure of good treatment and its certain recovery? I leave it to the hon. Members to judge.

Once more, before I finish, I beg to lay emphasis on the necessity of a separate special hospital for children. Even before I went to England, I keenly felt the necessity of such a hospital for reasons which I have stated at length before which feeling has only become hundred fold intensified after I saw such institutions in other countries, the good work done by them, and the enormous benefit which the children of these fortunate countries derive from them.

"Child's study being a different one from that of the adult, I feel convinced that it should be developed as a separate science and art, and be given an important place in the medical curriculum of students, as any other subject like Ophthalmology, Midwifery and Gynaecology and not be made a secondary thing as it is being done now by allotting a few beds for children in the several hospitals as is being done now".

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, it is my painful duty to oppose resolutions of this kind not on the ground that the children of Madras do not want a separate hospital, but on the ground of expenditure. Of course the Treasury benches helped the remodelling of the General Hospital. My case has always been that more hospitals should not be built here. I feel that the Corporation of Madras should itself provide for these things, because it derives a revenue of Rs. 80,00,000. Out of their general revenues of Rs. 25,90,160, they spent in the current year Rs. 2,09,000 and they are going to spend next year only Rs. 1,52,000. That means they are going to save half a lakh next year. Their case seems to be: "Let the whole province contribute in giving medical help to the metropolis". If the hospital is to be located here, I agree that the Government which is contributing to so many other institutions out of the provincial funds should also contribute to it; but that the Corporation should not do anything in the matter is not proper. We, the maffassalites are anxious that our medical needs must be met. The Deputy President adduced so many arguments in support of her motion. I agree. But the pity of it is we have no money. People in the metropolis seem to think that drinking water alone is enough for the maffassalities and that they should have all the hospitals in the world. A sum of about Rs. 17 lakhs is to be spent this year on their hospitals and yet they want some more lakhs. Dr. Mallayya was saying let us take a rented building for the present and provide 40 lakhs next year for a building and 20 lakhs in the year after. That would mean using up all the money that could be spared".

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I never suggested spending 40 lakhs on the Children's Hospital. I said, we will make a start with 100 beds in a rented building. I also expect more than the cost of the hospital from the Management of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee. My hon. Friend misled the House in the matter of the expenses of the Corporation in regard to medical relief. We have spent six lakhs on Child Welfare and other schemes. For the medical amenities of the city, the Corporation is spending six lakhs and not a lakh and thirty thousand as my hon. Friend says."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I am sorry my hon. Friend completely misunderstood me. I never said that he wanted Rs. 40 lakhs this year. I understood him to say that he wanted only a rented building this year—they always start with a rented building, I suppose—and next year he will come forward with a demand for Rs. 10 lakhs, because fortunately he has got people to support him. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya—It is not my fault) Not your fault. The Hon. Member would ask for a hospital on up-to-date lines at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. I never said that he wanted Rs. 40 lakhs this year. If a hospital is needed now in Madras as the Hon. Member pointed out, the money of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee may be utilized for this purpose; the Corporation may grant some money; if the Government likes, they may also contribute something. But all this money should not come out of the provincial revenues".

*Mr A. B. SHETTY.—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been so ably moved by Dr. Mallayya and eloquently seconded by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. Time was, Mr. President, when historians and politicians thought in terms of regiments, dreadnoughts and tariffs, but to-day they are thinking in terms of babies and motherhood. This century has rightly been called the 'Century of the child' Governments in the West are devoting considerable attention to questions connected with infant welfare. They have succeeded in reducing infant mortality to a great extent. In almost every Western city there are children's hospitals and baby welcome and child welfare centres. As has been already pointed out, immense progress has been made not only in the treatment but also in the prevention of children's ailments. In this country where we have such a high infant mortality, the inauguration of the baby week has not come a day too soon. The necessity of paying greater attention to the care and welfare of infants has been by means of that brought increasingly to our attention. Children require a great deal of attention, especially in the first year of their existence. If we neglect children we deprive ourselves of the very first element of racial success and national greatness. You may ask why a separate children's hospital is necessary. These are days of specialisation. A general practitioner cannot efficiently handle children's ailments. The tenure of life in children is very slender. The line of demarcation between health and sickness, between physiological order and disorder may be passed any day. In many ailments such as infantile liver rickers tuberculosis and many forms of abdominal troubles a general practitioner cannot easily diagnose the trouble and do the useful.

Similarly in many forms of congenital defects and deformities, it requires special knowledge and training on the part of the doctors to efficiently rectify them.

"Now a children's hospital in Madras is not intended only for the benefit of this city. It will give facilities for difficult diseases of children coming from any place. It will give opportunities for medical men to specialize and it will give clinical material for medical students who are undergoing training here. The men who undergo special training in this hospital will go out to all parts of the Presidency and carry with them the benefit of the experience and training they derive in such a hospital.

"We are told that we have about Rs. 3 lakhs collected in the Prince of Wales Reception Committee Fund. This may very well serve as an initial fund for starting this hospital, I trust and hope that a children's hospital will be started. building for the present."

N.B.—It however took nearly four decades for the dream of a separate children's hospital to come true. It was opened on 15th November 1968, after the bifurcation of the Women and Children Hospital, Egmore.

PANDARAMS OF THE PALNI TEMPLE

By: C. HEMALATHA,
Superintendent,
District Record Centre,
Madurai.

Pilgrims visiting the Hill temple at Palni would have had some encounters with the Pandarams there. Who are these Pandarams and what they were doing at Palni Temples. The position that prevailed there some 50 years ago is narrated in the old records of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, Madurai.

Ayan and Ubaya Pandarams were attached to the Dandayuthapani temple at Palni. The Ayan Pandarams had Miras rights. These Ayan Miras Pandarams are associated with this temple from ancient times. There were originally 24 of them, who had, each according to his respective share, the exclusive right of taking 10 and $\frac{2}{3}$ pots of water in all, required every day for the prescribed bathing, that is, Thirumanjana of the idol during the daily 6 Pujas, amongst other duties. In return for these duties they had certain special benefits such as certain emoluments, cooked rice and other perquisites. The Ayan Miras Pandarams were also called Ayan Thirumanjana Pandarams because of this special duty and right.

Except Ayan Pandarams and the persons specially appointed by Devasthanam for this purpose, none else was permitted to bring in Thirumanjana water for 6 kala pujas. During Kumbabishekam they were allowed to do certain duties and services in the Yagasala such as supply of Sandal, Garlands, etc., for which they were paid in cash. They were also permitted to receive presents from the general public. It is understood that the later Miras Pandarams were descendents of the original 24 Ayan Miras Pandarams.

The Ubayam Pandarams, on the other hand, were not hereditary ones and they were appointed by the trustee of the Devasathanam. They did not have the rights enjoyed by the Ayan Pandarams. They were paid servants of the Devasthanam appointed on paying certain amount as deposit. They guided the pilgrims to the temple and received some presents from them (R. Dis. 56782/37 of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments., Madurai).

Sthalam Funds.—From time immemorial (as stated in the records) a sum of Rs. 2-4-0 was being collected from the worshippers who performed panchamirtha Abhishekam in the Hill temple, Palni. Out of the said sum Rupee one was taken to the Devasthanam and brought into regular ayan accounts of the Devasthanam. Out of the balance of Rs. 1-4-0, a sum of 10 annas was given to the Pandarams and Gurukkals who bring the pilgrims concerned. The balance still remaining (10 annas) was distributed among other staff. A separate account was maintained by the Hill temple staff. The amount taken as office Kazar was utilised for expenses which could not be met from the regular (Ayan) funds of the devasthanam. The annual average income collected under this head, i.e., Sthalam Chelavu during the thirties was Rs. 2,800.

The Pandarams took some amount from the other worshippers to this temple, too, by way of *Sthalam Chelavu*. The ayan pandarams who took such pilgrims for worship, received the amount and paid a moiety of it to the devasthanam and retained the other moiety for the benefit of the pandarams. Besides the registered 64 Ayan and Ubaya Pandarams, there were also a very large number of pseudo Pandarams, who had the practice of touting.

The practice of receiving Sthalam charge was recognised by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. The Devasthanam authorities had no right to interfere with the functions of the Ayan Thirumanjanam Pandarams (R. Dis. 32490/37 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Board, Madurai).

MAYOR'S COURT—SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION

*Selected by : G. MALATHI,
Research Assistant.*

Some of the forms of oath that were administered to witnesses and parties who were natives by the Mayor's Court and other tribunals show the important significance that was attached to oaths. A case arose where an English Middy of a ship was charged with a murder of a Christian lascar. The evidence was taken of other lascars, who were Hindus and the oath that was administered to them by a Brahman is interesting. In the hands of the witness a spring of mint (Tulasi) was put and water poured upon it and the witness had to put it in his mouth and sprinkle water on his head and then the evidence was recorded after this ceremony. Such serious forms of oath would certainly put fear in lying witnesses and make them speak the truth. Another form of oath which was administered in a dispute between Sunkurama, one of the most influential merchants of the East India Company and Mahadev, another merchant, over the lease of the villages including Triplicane, it had become necessary for the Council of the East India Company, to make an enquiry. The form of oath that Mahadev was asked to take was that he should wash his body in the tank at Triplicane and with a garland about his neck he had to go to the pagoda, i.e., the Temple and swear that Sunkurama obliged him to pay a large sum. In confirmation of all of which he had to put out the lamps according to custom. It is of some interest that the oath to be prescribed to witnesses must be something which would make them really feel that they are taking the oath on something which they hold as sacred. Perjury, which is rampant, is not a little due to the ineffectiveness of the oath that is now prescribed to persons who depose in Courts.

The kinds of punishments that were meted out for offences by the authorities then appear rather interesting and instructive. An instance of execution of a death sentence shows that on the 27th October 1712, the criminal was executed upon the island and his body hung in chains in public to deter others from being guilty of other villainies.

There was acute famine between 1772 and 1792. A grain committee for disbursement of rice and other food stuffs was formed and one Nallanna, an Indian merchant was detected in selling the rice at a price exceeding the authorised rate and when an order was made to seize his stores, he obstructed and filed a suit in the Mayor's Court against the Committee. The matter was taken up and the merchant was found guilty of the charge and the punishment that was meted out to this black-marketeer was not fine or imprisonment, but 25 lashes in the most public manner it is stated for so notoriously attempting to contravert the regulations framed for the general good of the community.

Different views are held as regards the object of awarding punishments for criminal or quasi-criminal offences, one view held being that the punishment should be deterrent, the other view being it is intended to be a corrective to enable the accused to realise the mistake and to give him an opportunity to atone for his faults and reform himself. Whatever may be the object of awarding punishments, the instances referred to of punishments meted out by the authorities in Old Madras show that punishment meted out to the culprits must be in accordance with the nature and gravity of the offence and the public must be made aware that the consequences of committing of any such offences would be the punishments that are meted to particular individuals, and probably that is the reason why the murderer's body was exposed after execution and the black-marketeer was publicly given the lashes.

[True Extract taken from the Book — Old Madras by W.S. Krishnaswami Mayudu, High court Judge, Madras. (1965) pp. 85-87].

MADRASSI MADRIGALS

By

V H. SHIPLEY

Year 1928, Book No. 48620 (Page No. 45)

*Selected by : G. MALATHI,
Research Assistant.*

GEORGE TOWN

From the Harbour southward walk,
If you scorn the use of gharries
Turn into the Esplanade,
At the corner that is Parry's.

Then down Popham's Broadway amble,
(Though the chances are you'll hasten)
Till you reach the neighbourhood of
What is called the Bridge of Basin.

Thence a route directly seaward
Will complete a perfect square,
And the place within that border
Is the Georgetown worker's lair.

Georgetown! City of the Merchant,
Chetties' happy hunting ground,
Where the livelong struggle rages
For Rupee and British pound.

Everyone intent on profit—
Burra Sahib, assistant, clerk.—
Every brain so keenly working
For the one magnetic mark.

Burra Sahibs have need for riches,
So that they may, as a rule,
Give their sons the education
Of an English Public School.

Most assistants want quick fortune
For the ease and comforts which
Only come so late in life to
Most of those who do get rich.

And the clerk needs all the money,
Which he can in reason get ;
For twelve cases in a dozen
Show the clerk to be in debt.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY

List of books received during October to December 1989

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | ... | பெரியார் மாவட்டம்,
பள்ளிச் சீரமைப்பு மாநாடு
சிறப்பு மலர், ஈரோடு. |
| 2 | ... | காஞ்சி மடத்து ஆச்சாரியார்கள்
வரலாறு. |
| 3 | Kurichi New Town Development
Authority, Coimbatore | Kurichi New Town Development
Plan |
| 4 | Fisheries Department, Tamil Nadu | Administrative Report 1981-82,
1985-86. |
| 5 | Kothari Industrial Corporation
Limited, Madras-34. | Annual Report 1988-89 |
| 6 | India Office Library and Records
London. | Annual Report 1987-88 |
| 7 | K. Mari Kandar | The Madras Presidency Army
under the crown 1858-1895. |
| 8 | Madras Institute of Development
Studies, Madras-20. | Working paper Nos. 91 and 92 |
| 9 | குருவார இறைவழிபாட்டுக் குழு
வினர், வெள்ளக்கோவில். | காசியாத்திரையும், தினசரி பாரா
யணத் திருமுறைத் திரட்டும். |
| 10 | Do. | குன்று தோறாடல். |
| 11 | Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly,
Secretariat. | Reports of the Committee on Public,
Public undertakings 1989-90. |
| 12 | Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Tamil Nadu. | Basic data on Co-operatives in Tamil
Nadu upto 30th September 1982. |
| 13 | சா. வெங்கட்டராமன் | ஸ்ரீ அகத்தீசன் அந்தாதி |
| 14 | Do. | ஸ்ரீ செங்கச்சேரி மாரியம்மன்
அலங்காரப் பஞ்சகம் |
| 15 | World Health Organisation | Joint WHO/UNICEF meeting on
infant and young child feeding 1979. |
| 16 | UNICEF | Why Why UNICEF? Questions
and Answers |
| 17 | Do | UNICEF Report 1980 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union | Functioning of Co-operative Socie-
ties. |
| 19 | .. | பதிற்றிப்பத்து 1957 |
| 20 | .. | குறுந்தொகை 1957 |
| 21 | .. | நற்றினை 1957 |
| 22 | .. | ஐங்குறுநூறு 1957 |
| 23 | .. | பரிபாடல் 1957 |
| 24 | .. | பத்துப்பாட்டு 1957 |
| 25 | Directorate of Archives, Trivandrum | Kerala Archives News Letter
Volume-VII No 2, 1985. |
| 26 | Department of Statistics, Tamil
Nadu. | Season and crop report of Tamil
Nadu. 1981-82 |
| 7 | தீயணைப்புத் துறை | நிர்வாக அறிக்கை 1981 |

- 28 Evaluation and applied Research Department, Madras-1. Economic trends in the district of Tirunelveli, 1981.
- 29 P. Balagurusamy C. Subramaniam's political Personality, 1989 (Thesis).
- 30 .. Soil Survey Reports of Ramanathapuram, Chengalpattu and the Nilgiris.
- 31 Public Department, Madras-9 .. Telephone Directory: Government Officers in Madras City, 1983, 1984.
- 32 .. Catalogue of Serfoji's Personal Collection and other rare books.
- 33 Commissioner of Statistics, Madras-6 Season and crop report of Tamil Nadu 1985-86.
- 34 Public (Election) Departments .. Results on General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1989.
- 35 G. Hemachandran History of Anantapur Arts College 1916-67 (Thesis).
- 36 சட்டமன்றப் பேரவைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-9. தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை 1989-90 ஆண்டுக்கான அரசு உறுதிமொழிக் குழு முதலாவது அறிக்கை.
- 37 பா. இறையரசன் பாலை நூறு
- 38 Do. நேர் முறைத் தமிழ்
- 39 Kalyana Sundari O. P. Ramasamy Reddiar : A study (Thesis).
- 40 Department of Statistics, Madras-6. Taluk profile of Irrigation statistics, 1985-86 for various districts.
41. G. Jebamani History of the Lutheran Church in Tamil Nadu from 1706 to 1858 (Thesis).
42. Public Works Department, Madras-5. Concrete and Soil Research Laboratory - Annual Report 1980-85.
43. R. Chitra M. Radhakrishna Pillai - A study (Thesis).
44. Kuppusami Sastri Records Institute, Madras Memorandum, Articles and Bye-laws.
- 45 Do .. Annual reports for 1983-89
- 46 Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat Committee on delegated legislation 1989-90.
- 47 எஸ்.எம். கமால் மாவீரர் மருது பாண்டியன்
48. Government of Andhra Pradesh .. Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, 1985-86.
- 49 Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2. Annual Report 1986-87
- 50 தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றச் செயலகம் தமிழ்நாடு சட்டப்பேரவை பொன் விழா சிறப்பு மலர்.
- 51 Co-operative Department, Tamil Nadu. Administration Report, 1983-84

REVIEW.

A Garland (Biographical Dictionary of Carnatic Composers and Musicians). By Thiru N. Rajagopalan, I.A.S., (Rtd.) Published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1990) 614 pages. Price : Rs. 260.

By K. S. VENKATRAMAN

The music of Lord Krishna's flute meant Divine call for holy souls to become one with him.

The opening line of Congreve's *Mourning Bride* declares Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast to soften rocks or bend a knotted oak.

Music represents the top most rung of India's cultural ladder. For us, Music is *not* merely a pastime or entertainment : It is *Nadhopasana*. It is a sure *marga* (path) for salvation.

Countless scholars have appeared in our country and dedicated themselves to the presentation, performance and growth of music and allied arts. Many are the *Guru-Sishya* traditions formed and cherished by devoted students for traversing higher regions of music. Their involvement with music has been total. A knowledge of the lives of such great persons would *not* only enable us to appreciate the immensity of our heritage but also would be a source of inspiration. Whatever these men achieved, they did it by sheer dint of labour and sincerity; and by a deep sense of commitment.

A number of such great men have left everlasting imprints of their own and made remarkable contributions to our cultural stock. If only we become aware of their efforts and sacrifices to enrich our culture, it will not be difficult to realize our indebtedness to them. It is the memory of such persons which should be perpetuated, if we want to have a better future for our country and its people.

Thiru N. Rajagopalan has, single-handedly, settled a major portion of the huge debt of the present generation to these great artistes. For an individual this is undoubtedly a great achievement. By recording the biographical data of hundreds of artistes connected with Carnatic Music, he has rendered a yeoman service to us and our posterity.

To the valuable biographical data, for the collection of which he should have toiled for years in *no* small measure, he has added several scintillating episodes connected with the lives of these artistes. These interesting accouts have been written without straying away from the main current and adroitly interwoven.

The article of Dr. (Prof.) B. Ramamurthi on 'Music—Therapeutic possibilities' is very informative. He says : It is thus clear that our subconsciousness can be subjected to the gentle influence of music, thus leading to a tranquil and co-ordinated function of the brain and the nervous system.

Thiru N. Rajagopalan has included about ten essays on various topics connected with Music. A number of side-lights in the form of tit-bits, notes, rare photos and many other miscellaneous items have been expertly included, which decorate the *Garland* and make it all the more gripping.

By having brought out this book, the author Thiru N. Rajagopalan and the publishers Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan have honoured great artistes of our country and their sense of dedication to the preservation of our cultural heritage deserves any praise.

It is learnt that the preparation of the Book II of the *Garland* has been taken up. There is every reason for enlightened readers to expect its publication with great eagerness.

LIST OF SUBJECTS IN WHICH RESEARCH IS IN PROGRESS IN TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

(OCT.—DEC. 1989.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scholar	Subject	Date of enrolment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiru N. John Babu	Maritime trade in Godavari District 1750—1850. Inland water ways in Godavari District 1850—1900.	3rd October 1989
2	Dr. J. K. Bajaj	Society and Politics 1701—1958.	4th October 1989
3	Thiru Ramachandran	Structure plan for Srirangam, Madurai and Kancheepuram.	4th October 1989
4	Tmt. Stina Vasu	Jeen Babtise Barnadotte who was failed in Fort St. George, Madras 1780—1785.	6th October 1989
5	Thiru K. Badri Narayanan	Agricultural Development in the Madras Presidency 1800—1957.	4th October 1989
6	Thiru K. Gajendra Reddy	Non-Co-operation Movement in Andhra Pradesh 1920—1922.	22nd September 1989
7	" C. Chellam	The Nancinad Vallalas 1700—1956.	11th October 1989
8	" P. Venkatesan	History of Cricket in Tamil Nadu 1800—1958.	25th September 1989
9	" P. Palanisamy	Police Administration Madurai District 1900—1950.	11th October 1989
10	Selvi Vinoda John	Development of Madras Legislative Council 1861—1958.	28th September 1989
11	Dr. Jan Filipisky	Carnatic Poligars in 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries.	December 1989
12	Thiru A. L. Srinivasan	Administration of Madras Presidency under O.P. Ramasamy Reddy 1946—1950.	21st September 1989
13	Selvi S. Kalai Selvi	“சிலப்பதிகார ஆய்வு” 1911—1920.	17th October 1989
14	Selvi S. K. B. Mubeen Sathik	சிலப்பதிகாரம் 1951—1955.	17th October 1989

15	Dr. V. Lalitha	Project work	Namadic Tribes of the Madras Presidam 1897—1950,	16th October 1989
16	Thiru Tanaka Masakazu (Japan)	Ph.D.,	“Temples and Mutts in South Arcot and Tanjore (Especially Chidambaram) 1800—1958.	19th October 1989
17	Selvi Sheela Menon	M.Phil.	School Education under Madras Corporation 1904—1947.	3rd October 1989
18	Thiru P. Govindaraj	M.Phil.	The Quit India Movement in Madras District 1930—1945.	18th October 1989
19	Selvi B. Juliana Immaculale	M.Phil.	“South Indian History” 1801—1958.	23rd October 1989
20	Thiru Dharampal	Project work	“Indian State and Society” 1750—1950.	25th October 1989
21	Thiru S. Kumara vel	Ph.D.,	“Political parties in Tamil Nadu” 1885—1956.	24th October 1989
22	Thiru Koteswaraprasad	Submitting a paper	“Extremism ” 1900—1920.	26th October 1989
23	Thiru N. Ramanathan	Official Research	Music and Allied subjects.	26th October 1989
24	Thirumathi M. Sundari	M.Phil.	“South Indian History ” 1801—1958.	23rd October 1989
25	Selvi M. S. Koteeswari	Ph.D.	“Folklore ” 1700—1950.	30th October 1989
26	Selvi R. Vasumathi	Ph.D.	“History of Srirangam Temple ” 1701—1799.	30th October 1989
27	Thirumathi Y. Bhagavathi	Ph.D.	“Thyagaraja's Nanka Ceritiram ” 1850—1930.	19th October 1989
28	D. Varadarajan	M.L.	History and Development of Probation in Tamil Nadu 1920—1989.	1st November 1989
29	Thiru N. Tahir Ahmed	Ph.D.	“History of the Development of Leather Industry in North Arcot” 1858—1958.	3rd November 1989
30	Thiru T. Muthu	M.Phil.	Treating Diseases the Vellore experience.	30th October 1989
31	Thiru V. Kulandaivelu	M.Phil.	Agriculture Development in Tamil Nadu 1947—1980.	16th November 1989
32	Thiru K. Purushotham	Write a book	Dampuri Narasaiah his life and work 1850—1957.	16th October 1989
33	Selvi K. Maha Abulize Begam	M.Phil.	“Freedom Fighter Sirdar Vedarathinam Pillai” —A study 1885—1947,	9th November 1989

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
34 Thiru M. Kalidoss	M.Phil.	"Indo-U.S. relation during Ronald Reagan-II term Presidency" 1984—1988.	9th November 1989
35 Dr. G. J. Sudakar	Write an article	"Economic History of South India with reference to Weavers", 1900—1958.	18th November 1989
36 Thiru K. P. Subramanian	Ph.D.	Urban settlement systems in Tamil Nadu 1600—1958.	13th November 1989
37 Thirumathi Stina Vasu	Research	"Jean Babtis Berna Dotte" 1780—1785.	6th October 1989
38 Selvi Vimala Thomas	M.Phil.	"Socio-Economic consequences of Land Reforms in Kerala State 1904" 1860—1959.	30th October 1989
39 Thiru T. Thangappan	Ph.D.	"Working class movement in the Madras Presidency", 1918—1947.	17th November 1989
40 Thiru B. Ranga Rao	Ph.D.	"British Administration in Andhra Pradesh" 1884—1907.	13th November 1989
41 Selvi S. Jyothi	Ph.D.	"Women Labourers Welfare measure in Tamil Nadu" 1801—1958	15th November 1989
42 Selvi Remadevi	Project Work	"Women Freedom Fighters of Tamil Nadu" 1900—1947.	18th November 1989
43 Thirumathi N. Shantha	Ph.D.,	"The History of Naidus in Tamil Nadu" 1500—1947.	20th November 1989
44 Dr. N. Ramanathan	Official Research	"Music and Allied subjects" 1801—1958.	13th November 1989
45 Thirumathi M. S. Leelavathi	Ph.D.	"Social and Cultural Impact of Non-Brahmins Movement in Tanjore District", 1801—1948.	20th November 1989
46 Dr. K. Kamal Mustfa	Enriching knowledge and teaching.	"Tamil Literature and Social Impact, 1905—1958.	28th November 1989
47 Thirumathi K. Lalitha	Publication	"Womens History in India in the last 150 years" 1850—1930.	10th December 1989
48 Thiru R. Sengottaiyan	'Official' Principal, TNEB Staff College.	"Development of Electrical system in Madras Presidency" 1800 to 1958.	22nd November 1989
49 Selvi K. Nirmala	Ph.D.	"Women in Academia" 1947—1987.	16th November 1989

50	Thiru T. Ravtsanker	Project Work	"All India Co-ordinated Research Project on the Biology".	25th November 1989
51	Thirumathi S. Mani	Ph.D.	"Harijans in Tamil Nadu " A study of their Socio-Economic and Political Development " 1947—1958.	22nd November 1989
52	Thirumathi S. Jayam	Ph.D.	"Parthasarathy Temple " 1880—1958	22nd November 1989
53	Thiru S. Amarnath	Ph.D.	"The History of Medical Education in Tamil Nadu" 1700—1958.	13th November 1989
54	Thiru M. Devaraj	M. Phill.	"Travancore under subsidy systems" 1800—1958.	27th November 1989
55	Thiru T. M. Kumaresan	Ph.D.	"Indian History " 1600—1947.	28th November 1989
56	Selvi Chittamuru Sahana	Academic Thesis Project.	"Historical Background of Dutch Fort at Pulicat" 1601—1700.	2nd December 1989
57	Thiru Douglas Stewart M. Leans	Ph.D.	"The impact of the great war on India's Shipping" 1910—1925.	30th September 1989
58	Thiru Tsukasa Mizushima	Ph.D.	"Economic history of South India—Social Cultural changes in selected villages in Trichi District" 1700—1850.	8th December 1989
59	Selvi Vasundhara Bhogaraju	M. Phill.	"Parliamentary Privileges in India "	5th December 1989
60	Thiru R. Thanancheyan	Ph.D.	"History of Franchise in Tamil Nadu " 1909—1952.	20th November 1989
61	Selvi Benlah Pearl Sunanda	M. Phill.	"T. Prakasam " 1801—1958.	6th December 1989
62	Thiru Damcem Ansari	Project Work	"Documentation of Villages " 1958—1988	8th December 1989
63	Thiru Harris H. Thamby	Project Work	"Documentation of Villages " 1958—1988.	8th December 1989
64	Selvi Millic Nihila	Ph.D.	"Industrialisation and Health " 1900—1958.	8th December 1989
65	Thiru Pritiviraj Jayaram	Ph.D.	"A study of Music prevalent in the Mauritian people of Indian Origin with special reference to Indian Migration as Industrial Labour " 1834—1910.	6th December 1989
66	Selvi R. Latha Devi	M. Phill.	"Travancore under Shri Chittirai Tirunal Bala Rama Varma " 1931—1949.	11th December 1989

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
67	Thiru G. Kaliyamoorthy	Ph.D.	"The Establishment of British Influence in Mysore" 1760—1800. 13th December 1989
68	Thirumathi M. S. Ambikeeswari	Ph.D.	"The Development of Road Transport in Tamil Nadu" 1900—1956. 10th December 1989
69	Thiru T. Radhakrishnan	M. Phill.	"History of Grand Anicut at Trichi" 1800—1973. 13th December 1989
70	Selvi J. V. Santhajayakumari	M. Phill.	"History of Holy Comforter Church at Tanjore" 1800—1950. 13th December 1989
71	Thiru Varghese Thadicaren	Ph.D.	"Ocean Trade of Malabar" 1663—1948. 13th December 1989
72	Thiru A. J. Ethiraj	Writing article in Avana Amudham.	"The role of writers in Freedom Struggle of Tamil Nadu" 1901—1958. 16th December 1989
73	Selvi S. Amaravathi	M. Phill.	"Administrators of women in Tamil Nadu" 1800—1958. 27th December 1989
74	Thiru N. Rajendran	Writing an article	"Social and Economic Background of Indian Nationalism" 1750—1958. 19th December 1989
75	Thiru K. Mohan Ram	Project Work	"Tamil Society" 1670—1950. 19th December 1989
76	Thiru M. A. Mustafa Kamal	Ph.D.	"Tamil Press and Religious Endowments" 1670—1958. 19th December 1989
77	Thiru B. Ramachandra Reddy	Ph.D.	"Forest Policy of the British in Northern Circars" 1882—1947. 30th December 1989
78	Selvi K. Santhi	M. Phill.	"Working Women's Forum"—A study 1670—1958 14th December 1989
79	Selvi S. Sujatha	M. Phill.	"Light Houses on the Coromandel coast with special reference to Madras Light House" 1670—1958. 14th December 1989
80	Selvi K. G. Dhanalakshmi	M. Phill.	"Decline of the congress party in Tamil Nadu" 1962—1967. 14th December 1989
81	Selvi S. Loourthurani	M. Phill.	"Backward class Commission" 1901—1958. 14th December 1989
82	Selvi M. Swapna	M. Phill.	"Tribal Welfare in Tamil Nadu in 19th and 20th Century" 1801—1958. 14th December 1989

82-A	Selvi R. Jayalakshmi	..	M. Phill.	..	"Education and Scholarship in Tamil Nadu" 1937—1967.	14th December 1989
83	Selvi R. I. Nimmi	..	M. Phill.	..	"History of the generation of Electricity in Tamil Nadu" 1900—1958.	7th December 1989
84	Thiru S. G. Evan Prince	..	Write an article in Avana Amudham.	..	"Revenue Administration in the Tamil Districts of the Madras Presidency" 1919—1947.	18th December 1989
85	Thirumathi Malathi K. Moorthy	..	Ph. D.	..	Trade and Commerce in Colonial South Canara " 1799—1862.	22nd December 1989
86	Thiru P. B. Gopalakrishnan	..	Project work	..	"Freedom Movement in Tamil Nadu " 1900—1947.	26th December 1989
87	Thirumathi Nalini Chandrasekaran	..	Ph. D.	..	"History of Tamil Nadu" 1800—1950 ..	29th December 1989
88	Selvi Millie Nibila	..	Ph. D.	..	"Industrialization and Health " 1900—1958	21st December 1989
89	Thirumathi Uma Viswakumar	..	Project work	..	"Anthology of Women " 1801—1958 ..	29th December 1989
90	Thiru D. Sivan Kutty	..	Ph. D.	..	"British Relations in the Travancore" 1840—1960.	4th December 1989
91	Thiru P. P. Ramasamy	..	Monographer	..	"The Development of Public Library service in Tamil Nadu " 1959—1985.	27th December 1989
92	Thiru N. S. Sriraman	..	Ph. D.	..	"Rajaji and Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha Movement " 1920—1925.	28th December 1989
93	Selvi N. Leelavathi	..	Ph. D.	..	"Status of Kallar Women in Thanjavur District " 1750—1957.	21st December 1989
94	Sister S. Alphonse	..	Ph. D.	..	Impact of the Educational contributions of English Missionaries towards Development of Women Education " 1800—1947.	28th December 1989
95	Thiru P. Mohan Das	..	Ph. D.	..	"Colonial capital investments in Malabar and Nilgiris in the 19th Century" 1701—1900.	15th December 1989
96	Selvi S. Leela	..	Creative writing stories	..	Writing stories from Folk 1801—1958 ..	29th December 1989
97	Thiru M. Bhasker Rao	..	Astrologer	..	Astrology and Palmistry ..	10 days.
98	Thiru David John Arnold	..	Project work	..	"State Medicine and Epidemic Diseases in British India " 1800—1947.	26th December 1989
99	Selvi A. Kaliammal	..	M. Phill.	..	"Womens Education in Trichi " 1800—1947	19th December 1989

LIST OF SUBJECTS IN WHICH RESEARCH IS IN PROGRESS IN TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

JANUARY—MARCH 1990

Serial number.	Name of scholar.	Subject.	Date of Enrolment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Selvi E. Sudha Rani	"Women Welfare in Andhra" contribution Smt. Durgabai Deshmuk" 1920—1980.	6th January 1990
2	Tmt. Usha Sankaranarayanan	"Newspaper Industry" 1800—1945	8th January 1990
3	Thiru Sivam Madathil	"History of Portuguese correspondence with Malabar" 1670—1900.	5th January 1990
4	Thiru S. Palaniswamy	"Development of Indian Railways in Madras Presidency" 1853—1947.	8th January 1990
5	Selvi Keiko Yamada	"History of South India" 1850—1947.	8th January 1990
6	Selvi C. T. Rijachandran	"Position and status of Anglo-Indian Women in Madras City" 1750—1959.	5th January 1990
7	Selvi N. Anita	"History of Public Instruction Department" 1854—1919.	5th January 1990
8	Thiru D. Sundaresan	"Tamil as an Official language" 1920—1947.	17th January 1990
9	Selvi M. S. Vani	"Water Resources Management Law and Policy" 1750—1950.	12th January 1990
10	Thiru M. Rajendran	"Library Movement in the City of Madras" 1867—1955.	19th January 1990
11	Selvi T. Kamali	"Women and Prison in Tamil Nadu" 1750—1959.	21st January 1990
12	Thiru M. Narayanasamy	"The Life History of Sri S. Ramasamy Naidu of Ramanathapuram" 1922—1959.	19th January 1990
13	Selvi S. P. Mohana	"History of the Prison Administration in the Madras Presidency" 1937—1959.	20th January 1990

14	Thiru P. Rajadurai	Ph.D.	“சமயநியாயத்தை இயக்கத்திற்கு நாடார்கள் ஆற்றிய தொண்டு” 1910—1940.	29th January 1990
15	Tmt. Rukmani Ramani	Ph.D.	“Urban Economics” 1900—1959	22nd January 1990
16	Thiru Y. Ramamoorthy Naidu	M. Phill.	“Administrative and Economics changes in Kangundi (kuppam) Zamindari” 1779 to 1948.	21st December 1989
17	Thiru Sivan Madathil	Producer T.V. Document	“History of Portuguese correspondence with Malabar” 1670—1900.	1st February 1990
18	Selvi Y. Helan Rajakumari	Project work	“Social Discrimination against Dalit Christians in Tamil Nadu” 1700—1957	24th January 1990
19	Thiru Chandrasekara B. Damle.	Ph.D.	“Land Reforms and Changing Agrarians Relations in South Canara District” Karnataka <i>Sub Topic. Agrarian History of D.K. District in Karnataka</i> 1800—1950.	1st April 1990
20	Tmt. Sheena Simpson	Publish a book	“Krishna District Board Railway, Bezvada to Masulipatam” 1900—1938.	26th December 1989
21	Selvi N. Vasanthi	Ph.D.	“Agrarian Economy of Northern Circars” 1750—1850.	20th February 1990
22	Selvi R. Bhuvaneswari	M. Phill.	“Vernacular Press and Freedom Struggle in India” 1900—1947.	22nd January 1990
23	Thiru Hussen Mohd. and Thiru Ahmed Hj. Abdul Kadir	Official	“Records pertaining to Malasia—Collection of Data—Project work” 1800—1947.	1st February 1990
24	Thiru S. Babu	Ph.D.	“English Trade with India in the 17th Century” 1600—1900.	13th December 1989
25	Thiru Prasanna Kumar	Publication	“Karnataka Social History” 1750—1850	1st February 1990
26	Tmt. N. C. Kalai Selvi	M. Phill.	“திருக்குறள் ஆராய்ச்சியில் அறிவியல்” 1850—1950.	1st February 1990
27	Thiru C. Paramarthalingam	For publication	“Social reforms movement in Tamil Nadu in the 20th Century with special reference to E. V. Ramasamy” 1900—1950.	22nd February 1990
28	Selvi I. Kasimoni	Ph.D.	“The working class of Madras and National Movement” 1900—1947	3rd February 1990
29	Selvi S. Subbulakshmi	M. Phill.	“Women and Children Hospital, Egmore” 1900—1959.	5th February 1990

30	Thiru S. Muthumadasamy	M. Phill.	"Muthuramalinga Devar a Nationalist" 1908—1963.	5th February 1990
31	Selvi G.A.L. Satyarani	Ph.D.	"Commercialization of Agriculture and Freedom Struggle" 1855—1947.	3rd February 1990
32	Thiru T. R. Chandrasekaran	M. Phill.	"History of Vigilance Homes, Madras" 1850—1959.	7th February 1990
33	Thiru Nasir Tyabji	Writing a book	"Industrial Development with special reference to Engineering Industry, Growth of working fare and trade Union" 1890—1947.	16th February 1990
34	Tmt. Meena Tyabji	Ph.D.	"Tobacco Industry in A.P." 1800—1950	4th March 1990
35	Tmt. Lashmi	M. Phill.	"Tirukkural" 1857—1959	9th February 1990
36	Thiru K. Joshua	Research	"History of St. John the Baptist Church, Egmore" 1840—1959.	12th February 1990
37	Selvi K. Akilandeswari	.. .. M. Phill.	"Avvai Home" 1900—1959	8th February 1990
38	Dr. (Miss) S. Saraswathi	.. .. Project Work	"Government—Politics and people Likage politics of Tamil Nadu" 1947—1959.	16th February 1990
39	Thirumathi P. N. Premalatha	.. .. Ph.D.	"Women in Freedom Movement in Tamil Nadu"—1857—1947.	16th February 1990
40	Thiru R. Prabakaran	.. .. Project Work	"Forest Administration Ecological History" 1700—1960.	21st February 1990
41	Selvi R. K. Sabitha	.. .. Project Work	"Statues in the Madras City" 1959 and 1968	21st February 1990
42	Thiru C. Ashck	.. .. Do.	"Statues in the Madras City" 1959 and 1968.	21st February 1990
43	Thiru G. S. Dikshit and Thiru S. K. Mohan	.. .. Do.	"History of Tank Irrigation in Karnataka" 1670—1959.	21st February 1990
44	Thiru Anantha Ramakrishnan	.. .. Research	Sesqui-cennial-Celebration of Simpson and Co., 1840.	21st February 1990
45	Thiru A. R. Venkatachalapathy	.. .. Publication	"V.O.C. A Study" 1850—1936	19th February 1990
46	Thiru D. Samuel Sudananda	.. .. Ph.D.	"A Study of Valaya Jabi" 1670—1959	19th February 1990

47	Thiru R. Rassa]	..	..	M. Phill.	..	..	"Political Development in Tamil Nadu" 1909—1925.	19th February 1990
48	Selvi M. Glory Bai	..	..	M. Phill.	..	..	"Irrigation Policy of the Congress "	20th February 1990
49	Thiru G. Manoharan	..	..	M. Phill	..	..	"History of Virudachalam through the Ages" 1670—1959.	29th December 1989
50	Selvi N. Chirstiyal Jaya	..	..	M. Phill.	..	..	"Agrarian Reform of the D.M.K. Ministry" 1967—1975 (Printed book only).	20th February 1990
51	Thiru R. Kumaravelu	..	..	Prepare a note	..	..	"Tamil Drama"	26th February 1990
52	Thiru A. Devanesan	..	..	Ph.D.	..	..	"Records of History of Travancore" 1880—1947.	25th January 1990
53	Thiru A. Duraipandiyan	..	..	Writing an article in Avana Amudham.	..	..	"Devadasi Systems and its abolition" 1850—1958.	26th February 1990
54	Thiru Md. Anver	..	..	Writing a book	..	..	"History of Muslims of Costel Andhra-Rayalaseema" 18th and 20th Centuries.	26th February 1990
55	Thirumathi Rane Vadamuthu and Selvi Hemalatha, R.	..	..	Project Work	..	..	"Historic conservation and preservation of Buildings on Mount Road 19th Century."	26th February 1990
56	Thiru J. Thirumal Rao	..	..	Project Work	..	..	"Banned Literature " 1900—1950	26th February 1990
57	Thiru V. Suresh	..	..	Ph.D.	..	..	"Caste Violence in Tamil Nadu" 1670—1959.	28th February 1989
58	Thiru Dr. C. S. Krishna	..	..	Writing a book	..	..	"Peasant and workers in Tamil Nadu" 1857—1959.	15th March 1990
59	Thiru P. Nagarkani	..	..	Ph.D.	..	..	"Social Changes in Tamil Nadu" 1920—1954.	6th March 1990
60	Selvi P. Ponni	..	..	Ph D.	..	..	"திருக்குறள் ஆய்வு வரலாறு" 1857— 1957	21st February 1990
61	Thiru K. Abbu	..	..	Ph.D.	..	..	"Local Self Government" 1900— 1959	21st February 1990
62	Selvi N. Gnana soundari	..	..	M. Phill.	..	..	"Position of Vanniyaakula Women's Ameni Village in Ambethkar District" 1800— 1959.	13th February 1990
63	Thirumathi R. V. Isalah and Thirumathi Srila Baptista	..	..	Project Work	..	..	"Plan of old Madras" 1800— 1959	5th March 1990
64	Thiru D. Julius Vijayakumar	..	..	Writing an article	..	..	"Womer Education in Trichy" 1870— 1959	5th Maich 1990
65	Thiru M. I. Ahamed Marioar	..	..	Writing a book	..	..	"திருமணக் காட்சி "	5th Maich 1990

66	Thirumathi S. Sasikala	..	..	M.Phil.	..	..	"Modern Tamil Literature Drama" 1901-1959.	5th March 1990
67	Thiru V. P. Muhammad	..	..	Writing an article	..	..	"The Works of Mr. C. Chathu Nair" 1800-1900.	19th March 1990
68	Selvi S. Lalitha	..	..	M.Phil.	..	..	"Subramania Bharathi" A study 1900-1921	27th February 1990
69	Thirumathi M. V. Shobhana Warriar	..	..	Ph.D.	..	..	"Labour History of Tamil Nadu" (Women) 1914-1951.	14th February 1990
70	Thiru R. Povndurai	..	..	Project Work	..	..	"Secular Architecture of Tamil Nadu" 1670-1959.	14th March 1990
71	Thiru B. Arvind and Selvi Sujitha R. Chandran	..	..	Do.	..	..	"Historic Preservation" 1857-1959	14th March 1990
72	Thiru T. Rajiah	..	..	M.Phil.	..	..	"Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department" A Study. 1958-1989.	14th March 1990
73	Selvi Mary Leema Rose, P.	..	..	M.Phil.	..	..	"Position of Palla Community Women in Periyakulam" 1800-1959.	13th February 1990
74	Selvi R. Vijayalakshmi	..	..	M.Phil.	..	..	"Women of Palaya Community" 1800-1959.	13th February 1990
75	Selvi R. Aruna	..	..	M.Phil.	..	..	"Position of Devanga Women in Sithayan Kottai Village in Q.M. District" 1800-1959.	13th February 1990
76	Selvi T. Sreejayanthi.	..	..	M. Phil.	..	..	"The Position of women in Periyagoloppatty Village in Salem District"-1800-1959.	13th February 1990
77	Selvi P. Sathiyavathi	..	..	M. Phil.	..	..	"The position of pappad making women of Vellalar Community in Madurai District". 1800-1959.	13th February 1990
78	Selvi A. Jamuna	..	..	M. Phil.	..	..	"The position of women in Tea plantation in Idukki District" 1800-1959.	Do.
79	Thiru M. V. Dhanapal and Thiru V. Sathya-moorthy.	..	..	Official	..	..	"Malabar special Police" 1921-1972	15th March 1990
80	Thiru S. Chinnappan	..	..	Ph.D.	..	..	"Histriography of Sri K. A. Nilakanda-Sastri".	5th January 1990
81	Selvi B. Padmavathi	..	..	Ph. D.	..	..	"Women in Social reform movement Literature" 1800-1950.	18th January 1990

82	Selvi P. Gowri	Ph.D.	"Women and Crime in Tamil Nadu" 1860—1956	6th March 1990
83	Thiru V. K. Satyamoorthy	M. Phill.	"The Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills" 1947—1959.	20th March 1990
84	Thirumathi Eva Alexandra Uchmapy	Project work.	"Portugese Influences in India" 17th Century..	13th March 1990
85	Thirumathi Lalitha Iyer	Ph.D.	"Trade in Coromandal Coast" 1750— 1850.	24th April 1990
86	Thiru K. Surya Prakash Reddy	M. Phill.	"Famines in Andhra" 1800—1850	20th March 1990
87	Thiru K. P. Oliver sam	Ph.D.	"Reforms of Justice Party" 1900—1950	23rd February 1990
88	Dr. B. Sree Padma	Project work	"Old ports and ship wrecks" 1670—1959	23rd February 1990
89	Selvi P. Mariammal	M. Phill.	"The Status of Paraya women in Periyaku- lam" 1857—1959.	23rd February 1990
90	Thiru C. V. Bharadwaja	Ph. D.	"The Dutch in Andhra" 1600—1825.	5th April 1990
91	Thiru Md. Justafa	M. Phill.	"Revenue settlement of Chittoor District" 1800—1860.	26th March 1990
92	Thiru V. Johny	Ph. D.	"History of Protestant Missions in Madurai District" 1800—1947.	28th March 1990
93	Thiru C. Sasi	M. Phill.	"Agrarian relation under Congress Govern- ment in Tamil Nadu" 1947—1959.	23rd March 1990
94	Thiru G. Venkateswara Rao	Ph. D.	"Peasant Movement in Venkatagiri Zamin- dari" 1900—1949.	2nd March 1990
95	Thiru V. Venkatarami Reddy	M. Phill.	"History of Kangundikuppam" 1792—1857	19th March 1990
96	Thiru A. Thennarasu	M. Phill.	"Attur Through the ages" 1670—1959.	6th March 1990
97	Thiru A. Neduchezian	M. Phill.	"Progress of Education-South Arcot District" 1800—1959.	26th March 1990
98	Thiru M. Murugesan	M. Phill.	"P.I.C. Ramasamy Raja—A study" 1850—1959.	3rd April 1990
99	Thiru J. Avudaiappan	M. Phill.	"History of Education Trust in Rajapala- yam" 1670—1959.	3rd April 1990

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100	Thiru A.H. Moideen Basha	M. Phill.	"History of Syed Sultan Ibrahim Durga-Erawadi" 1670-1959. 3rd April 1990
101	Dr. Nang Flix Anderson	Project work.	"Annie Besant and Indian Social Reform" 1893-1933. 20th March 1990
102	Thiru M. S. M. Karmegam	Writing a book.	"Indo-Ceylon Relations before Independent", 1750-1950. 19th March 1990
103	Selvi T. Sree Jayanthi	M. Phill.	"The position of women in Petiyagollapatty Village in Salem District" 1800-1959. 13th February 1990
104	Thiru Sree Ramachandramoorthy	M. Phill.	"History, Decennial settlement in Chittoor District" 1801-1857. 17th February 1990

LIST OF TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

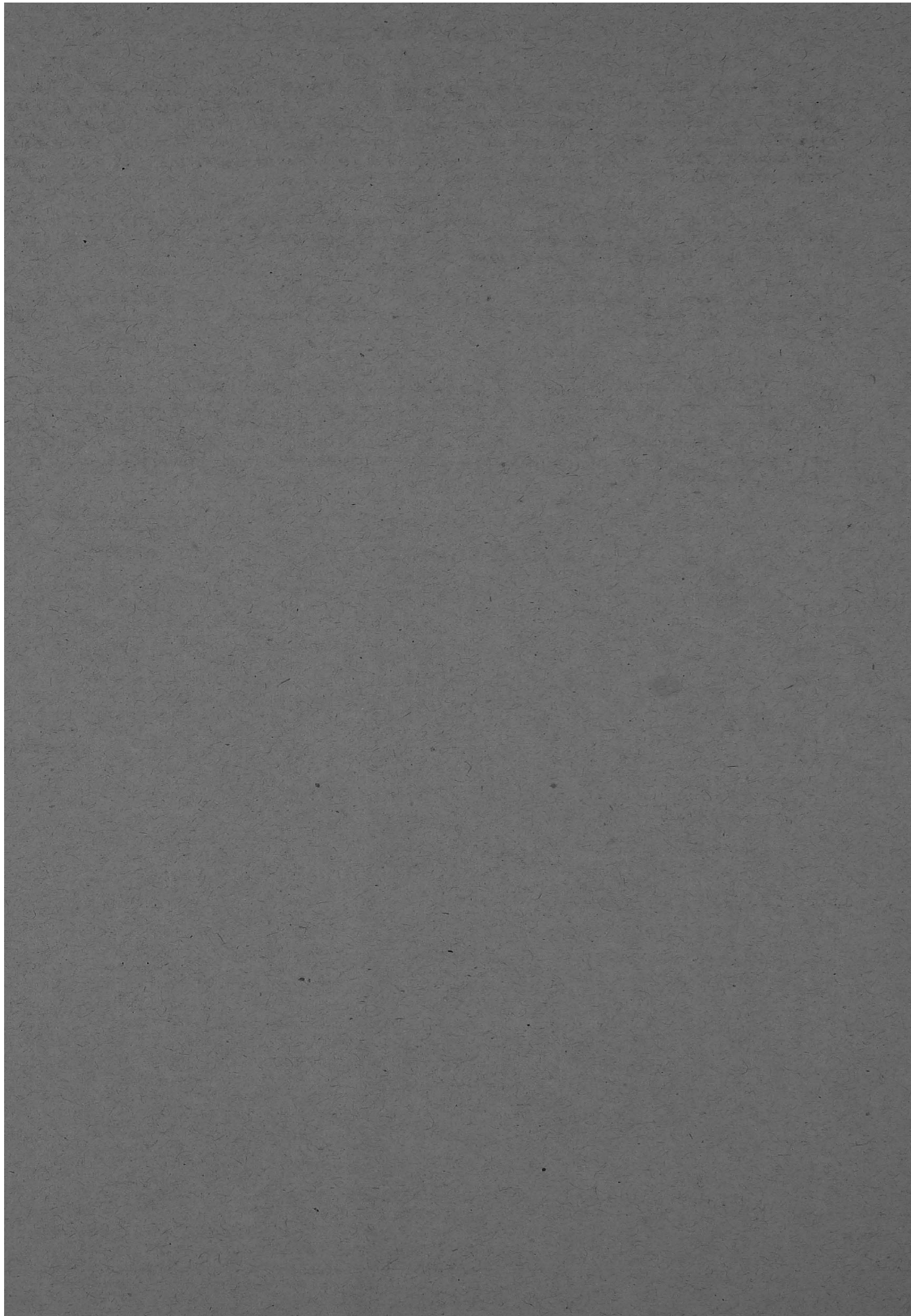
<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the book with description.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
1	Diary and Consultation	1687	2.00
2	Do. ..	1688	2.00
3	Public Consultations Volume 71	1741	2.00
4	Letters from Fort St. George	1689	0.87
5	Letters to Fort. St. George Volume 11 ..	1682	2.00
6	Letters to Fort St. George Volume 25 ..	1740	0.75
7	Letters to Fort. George Volume 26 ..	1741	1.50
<i>Sundries :</i>			
8	Letters to subordinate factories -- --	1680-81	1.00
9	French Correspondence Book No. 9 ..	1752	1.37
<i>Military Department :</i>			
10	Diary and Consultations -- --	1752	1.12
11	Country Correspondence --	1753	2.00
12	Diary and Consultations -- --	1756	2.00
13	Country Correspondence .. --	1755	0.87
14	Do. ..	1756	1.75
15	Do. ..	1757	2.00
16	Do. ..	1758	1.87

Serial number.	Name of the book with description.	Year.	Rate .
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS
<i>Factory Records</i>			
17	Selections from public consultations, letters from Fort. St. George and Fort St. David consultations	1740	1.12
18	Selections from Fort St. David consultations ..	1741	0.50
<i>Dutch and Danish Records :</i>			
19	Memoir on the Malabar Coast Volume I		0.56
20	Memoir written in the year 1781 AD by Adriaan Menons No. 2.		2.00
21	Memoir of Commander Fredrick Gunes delivered to his successor Casper De Jong on 31st December 1756 copied by the Rev. P. Groot (Lr. No. in the press list 593) No. 2.		0.62
22	Memoir of Johan Gerard Van Angelbec ordinary member of Dutch India and Governor Elect of Ceylon delivered to his successor in the Administration of Malabar, Jan Lambertus Van shall in the year 1793 copies by the Rev. P. Groot (Lr. No. in the press list 1425 No, 4)		0.37
23	Historical account of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan (from the year 1765, Number in the press list 720) Volume 5		0.50
24	List of Dutch Manuscripts letters and official documents copied by the Rev. P. Groot (Number in press list 1629) Volume 6 ..	--	0.62
25	Memoir of the Departing Commander Cornelius Breakpat delivered to his successor the workshopful Utulas Governor and Director Elect, Christian Lode with Senff on the last day of February 1769. (Number in the press list 855). Volume 7 ..		0.75
36	Diary kept during the expedition against the Zamorin. from 5th December 1716 to 25th April 1717 copied by Rev. P. Groot (Number in the presslist, 97, 98 and 99) Volume 8.		2.00
27	Extracts from general inventories and establishments of the years 1743, 1761 and 1780 — copied by the Rev. P. Groot (Number in presslist, 358, 674 and 11367) Volume 9.		0.62

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the book with description.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Rs.
28	Diary of captain Hackert written during the campaign against the King of Travancore from 18th October 1739 to 8th June 1740 (Number in press Dist. 287) Volume 10.	..	0.50
29	Memoir of Casper De Jorgd delivered his successor Godefredus weiserman dated 7th March 1761—Copied by Rev. P. Groot, Volume Number in press list 673.	..	0.75
30	Memoir of Commander Godefredus weiserman delivered to his successor Correlis Breckpet on the 22nd February 1765 copied by the Rev. P. Groot, volume 12 (Number in press list 772).		0.87
31	Memoir written the year 1677 AD by Hendraik Adrian Van Rhee de commander of the Malabar Kanara and wingurla coast, for his successor, volume 14.	..	0.75
32	Letters from Nagapatnam 1748-50 and 1757-58 by the Rev. P. Groot. Number in press list 471 and 613, Volume 15.	..	2.00
<i>General :</i>			
33	Malabar district Gazetteer Volume II 1933 (Reprinted in 1951)	—	4.50
	Saleable copies of Madras district (old) Gazetteers and Manual available in Madras :		
34	Chingleput—Volume II Statistical Appendix	1928	1.50
35	Chingleput—Volume III Statistical Appendix	1933	1.25
36	Coimbatore—Volume II Statistical Appendix and Supplement to the revised District Manuals (1898) for Coimbatore District....	1933	4.25
37	Ganjam—Volume II Statistical Appendix ..	1930	1.62
38	Ganjam—Volume III Statistical Appendix ..	1934	1.75
39	Madura—Volume II Statistical Appendix. ..	1930	2.62
40	Madura Volume III Statistical Appendix ..	1933	1.62
41	North Arcot—Volume II Do.	.. 1929	2.00
42	Nilgiris—Volume II Do.	.. 1928	2.00
	Do. III Do.	.. 1933	1.12

Serial number.	Name of the book with descriptions.	Year.	Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
43	Ramnad—Volume III statistical Appendix	1933	Rs. 1.50
44	Ramnad—Volume II Do.	1929	1.50
45	South Arcot—Volume II Do.	1932	3.12
46	Salem—Volume II Do.	1932	3.37
47	Tirunelveli—Volums II together with supplement to the District Gazetteer 1917 for Tinnelveli	1934	4.62
48	Tanjore—Volume II Statistical Appendix together with supplement to the District Gazetteer (1906) for Tanjore District	1933	4.50
49	Tiruchinopoly—Volume II Statistical Appendix	1931	2.75
50	Tiruchinopoly—Volume III Statistical Appendix.	1933	1.37
51	Avana Amudham Quarterly journal		3.00

தமிழ்ப் பகுதி



வாசகர்களுக்கு ஒரு நற்செய்தி

தமிழ் மொழியில் முதன்முதலாக 1876 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வெளிவந்த நாவல் பிரதாப முதலியார் சரித்திரம் என்பதாகும். மாயூரம் வேத நாயகம் பிள்ளை அவர்களால் எழுதி வெளியிடப்பட்ட இந்த நாவலைப் பற்றி மிகச் சிலரே அறிவர். அவர்களிலும் ஒரு சிலரே இதைப் படித்திருக்கக்கூடும். சென்னை சக்தி காரியாலயத்தினர் இந்த நாவலை மலிவுப்பதிப்பாக 1957-ல் வெளியிட்டனர்.

இந்தப் பழம்பெரு நாவல் தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகத்தில் பாதுகாக்கப்படுகிறது. இதுபோல, பல ஆயிரம் பழைய நூல்கள் இங்கு பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

அடுத்த இதழிலிருந்து ஆவண அமுதத்தில், தமிழ்மொழியின் முதல் நாவலாகிய பிரதாப முதலியார் சரித்திரத்தைத் தொடராக வெளியிட உத்தேசித்துள்ளோம்.

கதைச்சுவை மட்டுமன்றி, கடந்த நூற்றாண்டின் எண்ணப்போக்கு (trends of thought) மன மதிப்பீட்டு முறைகள் (value system) ஆகியவற்றை உய்த்துணர தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு உதவும் நோக்கத்தோடு இந்த வெளியீடு மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. தமிழகத்தின் எழுத்துத்துறை வளர்ச்சியும், பாரம்பரியமும், நல் ரசனையும் வெளியாக இந்த வெளியீடு பயன்படும் என நம்புகிறோம்.

எம். கோபாலகிருஷ்ணன்,

ஆசிரியர்.

கற்பு
(மறு வெளியீடு)

தந்தை பெரியார்

கற்பு என்கின்ற வார்த்தையை பகுபதமாக்கி பார்ப்போமானால் கல் என்பதிலிருந்து வந்ததாகவும் அதாவது படி—படிப்பு என்பதுபோல் கல்—கற்பு என்கின்ற இலக்கணம் சொல்லப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அன்றியும் “கற்பெனப் படுவது சொற்றிறம்பாமை!” என்கின்ற வாக்கியப்படி பார்த்தால் கற்பு என்பது சொல்தவறாமை, அதாவது நாணயம், சத்தியம், ஒப்பந்தத்திற்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் என்கின்றதான கருத்துக்கள் கொண்டதாக இருக்கின்றது.

அதை பகர்ப்பதமாக வைத்துப்பார்த்தால் மகளிர் நிறை என்று காணப்படுகின்றது. இந்த இடத்தில் மகளிர் என்பது பெண்களையே குறிக்கும் பதமாக எப்படி ஏற்பட்டது என்பது விளங்கவில்லை. நிறை என்கின்ற சொல்லுக்கு பொருளைப் பார்த்தால் அழிவின்மை, உறுதிப் பாடு, கற்பு என்கின்ற பொருள்களே காணப்படுகின்றன. கற்பு என்பது பெண்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் சம்மந்தப்பட்டது என்பதற்கு தக்க ஆதாரம் கிடைக்காவிட்டாலும் அழிவில்லாதது, உறுதியுடையது என்கின்ற பொருளே காணக்கிடக்கின்றது.

அழிவில்லாதது என்கிற வார்த்தைக்கு கிரமமான கருத்து பார்க்கும் போது, அந்த இடத்தில் சுத்தம் அதாவது கெடாதது மாசற்றது என்பதாகத்தான் கொள்ளலாம். இந்த சுத்தம் என்கின்ற வார்த்தையும் கெடாதது என்கின்ற கருத்தில்தான் ஆங்கிலத்திலும் காணப்படுகிறது. அதாவது சேஸ்ற்றிற்றி (Charity) என்கின்ற ஆங்கில வார்த்தைப் படி பார்த்தால் வர்ஜினிட்டி (Verginity) என்பதே பொருள் ஆகும். அதை அந்தப் பொருளின்படி பார்த்தால் இது ஆணுக்கென்றோ. பெண்ணுக்கு என்றோ சொல்லாமல் பொதுவாக மனித சமூகத்திற்கே எவ்வித ஆண் பெண் புணர்ச்சி சம்மந்தமே சிறிதும் இல்லாத பரிசுத்த தன்மைக்கே, உபயோகப்படுத்தி இருக்கின்றது என்பதை காணலாம். ஆகவே கற்பு என்பது பெண்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் சம்மந்தப்பட்டதல்ல என்பதும் அதுவும் ஆணோ பெண்ணோ ஒரு தடவை கலந்த பிறகு எவ்வளவு சுத்தமாயிருந்தாலும் கற்பு போய்விடுகிறது என்கின்ற கருத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடியதாயிருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் ஆரிய பாஷையில் பார்க்கும்போது மாத்திரம் கற்பு என்கின்ற பதத்திற்கு பதிவிரதை என்கின்ற பொருள் கொள்ளப்படுகின்றது. இந்த இடத்தில்தான் கற்பு என்கின்ற வார்த்தைக்கு அடிமைக் கருத்து நுழைக்கப்படுகின்றது என்பது எனதபிப்பிராயம். அதாவது பதியைக் கடவுளாகக் கொண்டவன், பதிக்கு அடிமையாய் இருப்பதையே விரதமாகக் கொண்டவன், பதியைத் தவிர வேறு யாரையும் கருதாதவன் எனப் பொருள் கொடுத்திருப்பதுடன், பதி என்கின்ற வார்த்தைக்கு அதிகாரி, எஜமான், தலைவன் என்கின்ற பொருள்கள் இருப்பதால் அடிமைத் தன்மையை இவ்வார்த்தைகள் பலப்படுத்துகின்றன. ஆனால் தலைவி என்ற பதத்திற்கும் நாயகி என்ற பதத்திற்கும் மனைவி என்ற பொருள் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் அது அன்பு கொண்ட நிலையில் மாத்திரம் ஆணையும் பெண்ணையும் குறிக்கின்றதேயொழிய வாழ்க்கையில் கட்டுப்பட்ட பெண்களுக்கு தலைவி என்கின்ற வார்த்தை, அதன் உண்மைக் கருத்துடன் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. நாயகன் நாயகி என்கின்ற சமத்துவமுள்ள பதங்களும் கதைகளிலும் புராணங்களிலும் ஆண் பெண் இச்சைக்களை உணர்த்தும் நிலைகளுக்கே மிகுதியும் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே காமத்தையும் அன்பையும் குறிக்குங்காலங்களில் சமத்துவப் பொருள்கொண்ட நாயகர், நாயகி, தலைவர், தலைவி என்கின்ற வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகித்துவிட்டு, கற்பு என்கின்ற நிலைக்கு வரும் போது அதைப் பெண்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் சம்மந்தப்படுத்தி, பதி ஆகிய எஜமானனையே கடவுளாகக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்கின்ற கருத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது.

இந்த இடத்தில் நமது திருவள்ளுவரின் நிலைமையும் எனக்கு சற்று மயக்கத்தையே தருகின்றது. அதாவது குறளில் வாழ்க்கைத் துணை நலத்தைப் பற்றி சொல்லவந்த 6-ம் அத்தியாயத்திலும் பெண்வழிச் சேரல் என்பதைப் பற்றி சொல்லவந்த 91-வது அத்தியாயத்திலும் மற்றும் சில தனி இடங்களிலும் பெண்கள் விஷயத்தில்

[ஆசிரியர் பெரியார் திரு. ஈ. வே. இராமசாமி நாயக்கர் அவர்கள் (1941) பக்கங்கள் 1—7.]

பிச்சு அடிமைத் தன்மையையும் தாழ்ந்த தன்மையையும் புகுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதாகவே எண்ணக்கிடக்கின்றது. தெய்வத்தைத் தொழாமல் தன் கொழுனனாகிய தன் தலைவனைத் தொழுகின்றவன் மழையைப் பெய்யென்றால் பெய்யும் என்றும், தன்னைக் கொண்டவன் என்றும் இம்மாதிரியான பல அடிமைக்குகந்த கருத்துக்கள் கொண்ட வாசகங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. இவ்விஷயத்தில் மாறுபட்ட அபிப்பிராயம் கொள்ளு வோர் மேற்கண்ட இரண்டு அத்தியாயங்களையும் 20 குறளையும் உரைகளைக் கவனியாமல் மூலத்தை மாத்திரம் கவனிக்கும்படி வேண்டுகிறேன். அப்படிப் பார்த்தபிறகு, இந்த இரண்டு அதிகாரங் களும், அதாவது “வாழ்க்கைத் துணை நல அதிகாரமும் பெண்வழிச் சேரல் அதிகாரமும்” குற்றமற்றது என்பதாக யார் வந்து எவ்வளவு தூரம் வரதிப்பதானாலும் கடைசியாகத் திருவள்ளுவர் ஒரு ஆணா யில்லாமல் பெண்ணாயிருந்து இக்குறள் எழுதியிருப்பாரானால் இம்மாதிரி கருத்துக்களை காட்டியிருப்பாரா? என்பதையாவது கவனிக்கும்படி வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன். அதுபோலவே பெண்களைப் பற்றிய தர்ம சாஸ்திரங்கள் என்பதும், பெண்களைப் பற்றிய நீதி நூல்கள் என்பதும், பெண்களால் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்குமானாலும் அல்லது கற்பு என்கின்ற வார்த்தைக்கு பெண்களால் வியாக்கியானம் எழுத ஏற்பட்டிருந்தாலும் கற்பு என்பதற்கு “பதிவிரதம்” என்கின்ற கருத்தை எழுதியிருப்பார் களா? என்பதையும் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கின் றேன்.

கற்பு என்பதற்கு பதிவிரதம் என்று எழுதிவிட்டதின் பலனாலும், பெண்களை விட ஆண்கள் செல்வம், வருவாய், உடல் வலி கொண்டவர் களாக ஆக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டதினாலும், பெண்கள் அடிமையாவதற்கும், புருஷர்கள் மூர்க்கர்களாகி கற்பு என்பது தங்களுக்கு இல்லை என்று நினைப்பதற்கும், அனுகூலம் ஏற்பட்டதே தவிர வேறில்லை.

தவிர, புருஷர்கள் கற்புடையவர்கள் என்று குறிக்க நமது பாஷை களில் தனி வார்த்தைகளே காணாமல் மறைபட்டுக் கிடப்பதற்கு காரணம் ஆண்களின் ஆதிக்கமே தவிர வேறில்லை.

இந்த விஷயத்தில் உலகத்தில் ரஷ்யா தவிர வேறு நாடோ, வேறு மதமோ, வேறு சமூகமோ யோக்கியமாக நடந்துகொண் டிருக்கிறது எனச் சொல்ல முடியாது. உதாரணமாக ஐரோப்பிய தேசத்தில் பெண்களுக்குப் பலவித சுதந்திரங்கள் இருப்பதுபோல் காணப்பட்டாலும் புருஷன் பெண்சாதி என்பதற்காக ஏற்பட்டப் பதங்களிலேயே உயர்வு தாழ்வு கருத்துக்கள் நுழைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதுடன் சட்டங்களும் புருஷனுக்கு அடங்கி நடக்க வேண்டியதாகவே ஏற்பட் டிருக்கிறது.

மற்றும் சில சமூகங்களில் பர்தா என்றும், கோஷா என்றும், திரை என்றும் அதாவது பெண்கள் அறைக்குள் இருக்கவேண்டியவர்கள் என்றும், முகத்தை மூடிக் கொண்டு வெளியில் போக வேண்டியவர்கள் என்றும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட கொள்கைகளும், புருஷன் பல பெண் களை மணக்கலாம்; பெண்கள் ஏககாலத்தில் ஒரு புருஷனுக்குமேல் கட்டிக்கொண்டு வாழக்கூடாது என்ற கொள்கையும், நம்நாட்டில், ஒரு தடவை புருஷன் பெண்சாதி என்கின்ற சொந்தம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டால் பிறகு அந்தப் பெண்ணுக்கு சாகும்வரைக்கு வேறு எவ்வித சுதந்திரமும் இல்லையென்றும் புருஷன் பல பெண்களை கட்டிக்கொண்டு அப்பெண் ணின் முன்பாகவே பல பெண்களுடனும் கூடி வாழலாம் என்றும், புருஷன் தன் மனைவியை தன்னுடைய வீட்டில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவளுடன் ஒன்றித்து வாழாமலிருந்தாலுங்கூட மனைவிக்கு புருஷனை சாப்பாட்டிற்கு மாத்திரம் கேட்கலாமேயொழிய இன்பத்திற்கோ, இச்சையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கோ அவனைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த உரிமை இல்லை என்னும் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் இருந்து வருகின்றன.

இந்நிலை சட்டத்தாலும், மதத்தாலும், மாத்திரம் ஏற்பட்டதென்று சொல்வதற்கில்லாமல் ஸ்திரீ சமூகமும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு இந்நிலைக்கு உதவி புரிந்து வருவதினாலும் இது உரம் பெற்று வருகிறதென்று சொல்லவேண்டும். அநேக வருடப் பழக்க வழக்கங்களால் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியார் எனப்படுவோர் எப்படி தாங்கள் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பார் என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு தாமாகவே கீழ்ப்படியவும், ஓடுங்கவும், விலகவும் முந்து கின்றார்களோ அதுபோலவே பெண் மக்களும் தாங்கள் ஆண் மக்களின் சொத்துக்களென்றும், ஆண்களுக்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டவர்களென்றும் அவர் களது கோபத்திற்கு ஆளாகக் கூடாதவர்கள் என்றும் நினைத்துக் கொண்டு சுதந்திரத்தில் கவலையற்று இருக்கின்றார்கள். உண்மையாக

பெண்கள் விடுதலை வேண்டுமானால் ஒரு பிறப்புக்கொரு நீதி வழங்கும் நிர்ப்பந்தக் கற்புமுறை ஒழிந்து, இரு பிறப்பிற்கும் சமமான சுயேச்சைக் கற்பு முறை ஏற்பட வேண்டும். கற்புக்காக பிரியமற்ற இடத்தைக் கட்டி அழுதுகொண்டிருக்கச் செய்யும்படியான நிர்ப்பந்தக் கல்யாணங்கள் ஒழிய வேண்டும்.

கற்புக்காகப் புருஷனின் மிருகச் செயலைப் பொறுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும் என்கின்ற கொடுமையான மதங்கள், சட்டங்கள் மாய வேண்டும்.

கற்புக்காக மனத்துள் தோன்றும் உண்மை அன்பை காதலை மறைத்துக்கொண்டு காதலும் அன்பும் இல்லாதவனுடன் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்கின்ற சமூகக் கொடுமையும் ஒழிய வேண்டும்.

எனவே இக் கொடுமைகள் நீங்கின இடத்தில் மாத்திரமே மக்கள் பிறவியில் உண்மைக் கற்பை, இயற்கைக் கற்பை சுதந்திரக்கற்பை காணலாமே ஒழிய நிர்ப்பந்தங்களாலும், ஒரு பிறப்புக்கொரு நீதியாலும் வலிமை கொண்டவன் வலிமையற்றவனுக்கு எழுதிவைத்த தர்மத்தாலும் ஒருக்காலும், காணமுடியாது என்பதுடன் அடிமைக் கற்பையும் நிர்ப்பந்தக் கற்பையுந்தான் காணலாம். அன்றியும் இம்மாதிரியான கொடுமையை விட வெறுக்கத்தக்க காரியம் மனித சமூகத்தில் வேறொன்று இருப்பதாக என்னால் சொல்ல முடியாது.

அரசுப்பணி

அக்காலமும் இக்காலமும்

(ஓர் ஆய்வு)

— எம். எஸ். பாண்டியன்

அரசாங்கப்பணி—இதிகாசக் காலம்.—இராமாயணம் பாரதம் போன்ற இதிகாசங்கள் வாயிலாக அக்காலத்தில் அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் பலவும் நடைபெற்று வந்துள்ளன என்பதை அறிகின்றோம். கர்ணன் ஒரு அரசாங்க அதிகாரிதான். 'அவன் ஒரு தேரோட்டி' இறுதியில் அவன் 'செஞ்சோற்றுக்கடன்' கழித்தான் என்று கூறுவார்கள். அக்கால மன்னர் ஆட்சியில் மக்கள் தொண்டுக்காக அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப் பட்டார்கள். காலப் பேர்க்கில் அவர்கள் என்னென்ன பதவி வகித்தார்கள் என்றால் அவைகள் பெரும்பாலும் அரசாங்கத்தின் கண்ணியத்தை அதன் கடமையை பெரிதும் ஏற்றி வைக்கக் கூடிய பணியாகத்தான் இருந்திருக்கும். வில்லேந்தி குதிரையேறி படைத் தலைவனாய் பதவி பெற்றவன் ஊதியத்தை பெற்று வாழ்கின்றவனாகத்தான் இருந்திருக்க வேண்டும். களஞ்சியத்திலிருந்து தானியங்கள் ஊதியமாக வழங்கப் பட்டிருக்கலாம். அதிகாரிகள் அன்றைய நாட்களில் அரசனின் கடைக் கண் பார்வைக்கு ஏங்கிக் கிடந்திருக்கலாம் என யூகிக்க முடிகிறது. தங்கள் மகன் பால்யப் பருவம் நீங்கினான்; அவன் படைத் தொழிலுக்கு இலக்காகிவிட்டான்; அவனை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு, அவனுக்கு உத்தேயாகம் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று பலரும், அன்றைய அரசிடம் கேட்டிருக்கத்தான் செய்வார்கள். இத்தகைய கோரிக்கைகள் அமைச்சர்கள், இராணிகள், அவர்களது தோழிகள், ஏவலாளர்கள், காவலர்கள், மூலமாக வந்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை யூகித்து உணர் முடியும். இது வழிவழியாக நடைபெற்று வருகின்ற செயல்களாகும். இன்றைக்கும் இதே சூழ்நிலையுள்ளது.

இடைக்காலம்.—நம் தமிழ்நாட்டை மூவேந்தர்கள் என்றழைக்கப் படும் சேரர், சோழர், பாண்டியப் பெரு மன்னர்கள் ஆண்டார்கள் என்பதையறிவோம். சங்க காலத்து அரசியல் வாழ்க்கையென்பதே போர்ப்படை வாழ்க்கைதான். அன்று அரசியல் நெறிகளும் பண்பாடும், போர்—அதன் வெற்றி தோல்விகளில் தான் இருந்தன. எனவே, மன்னன் தனக்கு வேண்டிய அளவு படை வீரர்களையும் அதிகாரிகளையும் ஊதியம் கொடுத்து வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியதாயிற்று.

இராச இராச சோழன் ஆட்சியில்.—அருண்மொழி வர்மன் என்று போற்றப்படும் முதலாம் இராச இராச சோழன் காலத்தில் ஏராளமான படையும், ஏவலாளர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். இராசராசன் பெருநிலப்பரப்பை தன் வயப்படுத்தியிருந்தான் என்பதிலிருந்து அவன் எத்துணை வலிமை வாய்ந்த படையாளர்களை வைத்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்பது புலனாகும். அத்தகைய பலருள் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொல்லக்கூடிய சிலரை நாம் அவர்கள் பெயர்களைக் கூறி இங்கு சிறப்புறச் செய்வோம். இங்கே ஒருவன் சேனாதிபதி கிருஷ்ணன் இராமனான மும்முடிச்சோழ பரமராயன்—இவன் அந்தணக்குலத்தவன் இராசராசனின் படைத் தலைவர்களில் ஒருவன். இவன் தஞ்சை பெரிய கோயிலின் திருச் சுற்று மாளிகையை எழுப்பினான். அரசனின் வேண்டுகோளின் பேரில்தான் இது நடந்தது. இவனே திருமந்திர வோலை நாயகமாகவும் இருந்தான். இவன் பல பதவிகள் வகித்துள்ளான். இக்காலத்தில் நிர்வாகத்திறன் படைத்த ஒரு இ.ஆ.ப., அதிகாரி பல துறைகளிலும் தலைவராக நியமிக்கப்படுவது போல, பல முக்கிய பதவிகளை இவனால் முடிக்குமாறு அரசனே பணித்துள்ளான். இராசராச சோழவேந்தன் நம்பிக்கைக்குரிய அதிகாரி இவன், மற்ற றொருவன் சேனாபதி குரவன் உலகளந்தானான இராசராச மாராயன். இவனும் படைத் தலைவனே. இவன் கி.பி. 1001-ல், சோழ நாட்டை முழுவதும் அளந்து எவ்வளவு நன்செய், புன்செய் நிலங்கள், காடுகள் உள்ளன என்பதையும் வரி போட வேண்டிய வகை நிலங்கள் எவை என்பதையும் துல்லியமாக குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளான். இவன் இக்கால நிலவரித் திட்ட இயக்குநர் என்று கூறக் கூடிய பதவிக்கு நிகரான பதவியை வகித்திருந்தான். மதுராந்தகன் கண்டராதித்தன் என்பவன் சோழர் குடியில் தோன்றியவன். இவனும் அரசுப் பதவி வகித்தான். இவன் கோயில்களை கண்காணித்து அவற்றில் தவறிழைத்தவர்களைத் தண்டித்து சீரான நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கவும், அவைகளைப் பாதுகாக்கவும், ஏற்பாடு செய்த பெருமைக்குரியவன். இவன் கோயிலுக்கு

இறையிலி நிலங்கள் போதாதெனக் கூறி வாதாடி அதிகமான நிலங்களைப் பெற்று கோயில் பணி செய்தான். இந்தப் பதவியும் தற்கால இந்து-அறநிலையத் துறைத் தலைமைப் பதவியும் ஒன்றெனக் கொள்ளலாம். இன்னொரு வன் பொய்கை நாடு கிழவன் ஆதித்தன் சூரியனாகிய தென்னவன் மூவேந்தவேளான். இவன் சோழ நாட்டிற்குரிய உள்நாடுகளுள் ஒன்றாகிய பொய்கை நாட்டின் தலைவனானான். இது தற்கால மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் பதவி போன்றதுதான். பாளூர் கிழவன் அரவணையன் மாலரிகேசவன் என்பவன், இராச இராசனுக்கு அரசியல் அதிகாரியாக இருந்தான். இது இக்கால அரசியல் துறை செயலர் பதவிக்கோ அல்லது முதலமைச்சரின் சட்டமன்றச் செயலருக்கோ நிகரான பதவியாகும். இராசகேசரி நல்லூர் கிழவன் காறாயில் எடுத்த பாதம் இவன் இராசராசனுக்கு திருமந்திர ஓலை எழுதும் அதிகாரியாவான். இப்பதவி தற்கால அமைச்சர்களின் தனிச் செயலர் பதவிக்கு ஒப்பாகும்.

கிழக்கிந்திய கம்பெனி — வெள்ளையர் ஆட்சியில்.—நாம் வெள்ளையர்களின் ஆட்சிக்குட்பட்ட வரலாற்றை நன்கு அறிவோம். வெள்ளையர்கள் நம் நாடு முழுவதையும் பிடிக்கு முன்னால், அவர்கள் வியாபாரிகளாக இருந்த காலத்தில் நம்மவர்களுக்குப் பயந்து கொண்டே வாழ்ந்தனர். நம் நாட்டின் அரசியலைப் புரிந்து கொண்டு பின்னர் எளிதில் அவர்களால் ஊடுருவ முடிந்தது. ஆனால் அவர்கள் நம்மிடம் ஒருவித அச்சத்துடன் தான் பழகினார்கள். அந்தப் பயமெல்லாம் 1800-க்குப் பிறகு ஒழிந்தே விட்டது. காரணம் இக்காலத்தில் தமிழக முழுவதையும் அவர்கள் தங்களாட்சியின் கீழ் கொண்டு வந்து விட்டார்கள். பதவிகள் பெருகின. படைத் தளபதிகள் ஏராளமானோர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டனர். அரசாங்க நிர்வாகம் செய்யவும் காலனி ஆதிக்கத்தைப் பெருக்கவும் அவர்கள் படை பலத்தைப் பெருக்கினார்கள்.

மாநகராட்சி, சென்னை.—சென்னை மாநகராட்சி, 29-9-1688-ல் கிழக்கிந்தியக் கம்பெனிக்கு சார்லஸ் 2 அவர்களால் வழங்கப்பட்ட அதிகாரங்களின்படி தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டது. இதில் “மேயர்”, 12 “ஆல்டர் மேன்”, 60-க்கு மேல் “பர்ஜஸ்” என்ற பதவிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டன. மேயர் ஓர் ஆண்டுக் காலம் பதவி வகிக்கலாம். இந்த மேயர் பதவிக்கு குற்ற இயல் வழக்கில் தீர்ப்பு வழங்கும் அதிகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டது. மேயரும், ஆல்டர் மேன்களும் தங்கள் விருப்பப்படி ஒரு சட்ட நிபுணனை அதாவது ஆங்கிலேயனையே மாநகராட்சியின் “ரெக்கார்டர்” ஆக நியமித்தனர். முதல் ரெக்கார்டர் சர்ஜான் பிக்ஸ் என்பவர் ஆவார். அவர்கள் “நகர கிளர்க்” என்னும் ஒரு பதவியை உருவாக்கினார்கள். இவர்களும் ஆங்கிலேயர்களே. ஆயினும் இந்திய மொழியை அறிந்திருக்க வேண்டுமென நிர்ப்பந்திக்கப்பட்டனர்.

எழிஏல்—கவர்னர் காலத்தில்.—மேயர் பதவியும் மாநகராட்சியும் எழிஏல் (Ellyale) என்ற கவர்னர் ஆட்சியின் போது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. இக்காலத்தில் தான் உச்ச நீதி மன்றமும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. இவர் இந்தியாவில் தாராளமாக சொத்துக்களைச் சேர்த்து, இங்கிலாந்துக்குக் கொண்டு சென்று நன்கு செலவழித்தார். நிதி வசதியின்றி போராடிக் கொண்டிருந்த “கனக்டிகட்” (Connecticut-) ஐச் சார்ந்த கல்லூரிப் பள்ளிக்கு புத்தகங்களையும் 560 “பவுண்டு” மதிப்பு பெறும் படங்களையும் வழங்கினார். இதுவே பின்னர் பல்கலைக் கழகமாக வளர்ச்சி அடைந்தது.

செயின்ட் ஜார்ஜ் கோட்டை.—பிரதான காரியாலயமாக விளங்கி, பல படையெடுப்புகளின் கேந்திரமாகவும், பாசறையாகவும், விளங்கிய “செயின்ட் ஜார்ஜ் கோட்டையிலே”, அரசின் அலுவல்கள் அனைத்தும் “கவுன்சில்” என்ற அமைப்பின் கட்டளைப்படி நடந்தது. அந்தக் கவுன்சில் உறுப்பினர்கள் யாவரும் வியாபாரப் பிரமுகர்களே. இவர்கள் பின்னாளில் “ஏஜெண்ட்” என அழைக்கப்பட்டனர். இந்த ஏஜெண்டுகள் 1653-ல் “பிரசிடெண்ட்” என்று அழைக்கப்பட்டனர். அதன் பின்னர் இவர்களே “கவர்னர்” என அழைக்கப்பட்டனர். இவர்களுக்கு அடுத்த நிலையில் “புக் கீப்பர்” என்றும், அதற்கு அடுத்த நிலையில் “வேர் ஹவுஸ் கீப்பர்” என்றும், இதற்கும் அடுத்தவர் வாடிக்கையாளர் அல்லது கடல் சுங்கவரி வசூலிப்போர் என்றும் அழைக்கப்பட்டனர்.

காவல் அலுவலர்கள்—பெத்த நாயக்.—“பெத்த நாயக்” என்பவரே அக்காலத்தில் பேட்டைகளில் காவல் அலுவலராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். இப்பதவி பரம்பரையாக வழங்கப்பட்டது. யாராவது வழிப்பறி செய்யப்பட்டால் அந்த பாதிக்கப்பட்டவருக்கு இழப்பு அனைத்தையும் அவரே தீர்க்க வேண்டும். இவரே மக்கள் மத்தியில் சம்பாதிக்கவும் வரி விதிக்கவும் அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தார். பெத்த நாயக்குக்கு இலவச வீடும், நன்செய், புன்செய் நிலமும் கம்பெனியார் வழங்கினார்.

சில பதவிகளும்—ஊதியமும்.—1675-ல் கிழக்கிந்தியக் கம்பெனி “சிவில” பணிகளில் சில குறிப்பிட்ட பதவிகளை ஏற்படுத்தியது. பயிற்சி யாளர்கள் ஏழாண்டுகள் பணி புரிய வேண்டும். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுகளில் அவர்களது வருட வருமானம் 5 “பவுன்” ஆகும். இதுவே கடைசி ஈராண்டின் போது 10 “பவுனாக” வழங்கப்பட்டது. அதன் பின்னர் அவர்கள் ஓராண்டுக்குள் எழுத்தர் ஆனார்கள். அப்போது 20 பவுன் பெற்றார்கள். அந்த ஓராண்டின் முடிவில் “பேக்டர்” (Factor) என்ற பதவி உயர்வு அளிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அதன் பிறகு 50 “பவுன்” ஊதியத் தில் “மெர்ச்சண்ட்” என்ற பதவி உயர்வு கிடைத்தது. “கவர்னருக்கு” ஆண்டுக்கு 200 “பவுன்” ஊதியமும், பணிக்கொடை 100 “பவுனும்” அளிக்கப்பட்டது. பிகாட் (Lord Pigot) கவர்னராக இருந்த போது இதுவே 3,000 “பவுனாக” உயர்த்தப்பட்டது. அடுத்து வந்த காலங் களில் சென்னை கவர்னருக்கு ரூ. 10,000 மாத ஊதியம் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. வீட்டு வாடகை மற்றும் பயணச் செலவாக ரூ. 94,000 ஓராண்டுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டதோடு ரூ. 7,500 மரச் சாமான்களுக்காக அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

பள்ளி ஆசிரியர் ஊதியம்.—“கவுன்சிலில்” இரண்டாம் நிலைமைப் பதவி வகித்தவர் “புக் கீப்பர்”. இவருக்கு ஆண்டுக்கு 100 “பவுனும்”, மூன்றாம் நிலையினருக்கு 70 “பவுனும்”. நான்காம் நிலையினருக்கு 50 “பவுனும்” அளிக்கப்பட்டது. இவர்கள் உணவும், உறைவிடமும் இலவசமாகப் பெற்றார்கள். கம்பெனியின் மற்றொரு உறுப்பினரான குருக்களுக்கு உதவித் தொகை 100 “பவுனும்” பள்ளி ஆசிரியருக்கு 250 “பவுனும்” வழங்கப்பட்டது.

அரசாங்கமும்-மொழியும்.—அக்காலத்தில் ஊதியம், பதவி உயர்வு முதலியன தாராளமாக வழங்கப்பட்டன. இதனால் ஊழியர்கள் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியாக ஊழியம் செய்தனரென்பது தெரிகிறது. கோட்டையிலே மொழிப் பிரச்சினை இருந்தது. இதனால் இரு மொழி தெரிந்தவர்களை நியமித்துக் கொண்டார்கள். அவர்களை “துபாஷ்” என்று அழைத் தார்கள். இவர்களே கோட்டையில் நடக்கும் அனைத்து அரசியல், வியாபார விவகாரங்களுக்கும் சூத்திரதாரியாக இருந்தனர்.

அரசும், துபாஷின் சதிகளும்.—ஆற்காடு நவாபு கொடி கட்டிப் பறந்த காலத்தில் அன்று திருச்சிராப்பள்ளிக் கோட்டையிலே “துபாஷாக” இருந்தவன் புண்ணியப்பன். இவன் அன்று “மேஜராக” இருந்த கான் சாயபு மீது வஞ்சினம் கொண்டு அவன் பதவியைப் பறிக்கக் கருதினான். இதற்காக ஒரு திட்டம் தீட்டி, அத்திட்டத்தின்படி கான் சாயபு எழுதுவது போல மைசூர் மன்னருக்கு கடிதம் எழுதி ஆங்கிலேயருக்கு எதிராகப் போர் தொடுத்தால், தாம் ஒத்துழைப்புத் தருவதாக அதில் குறிப்பிட்டு, அக்கடிதம் மைசூரிலிருந்து அக்கோட்டைக்கு வந்து அங்கே தவற விட்டது போல் தெருச் சந்திப்பு ஒன்றில் போட்டு விடுகிறான். இந்த ஜலை கண் டெடுக்கப்பட்டு அங்கிருந்த திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி “ஏஜெண்டிடம்” கிடைக் கிறது. அவன் படித்துப் பார்த்து மிக்க ஆச்சரியமும், அதிர்ச்சியும் அடை கிறார். சதியின் நாயகன் எனக் கருதப்படும் மேஜர் கான் சாயபு சிறை யிலடைக்கப்படுகிறான். ஆனால் இது போன்ற கடிதங்களை ஆங்கில விசுவாசியான கான் சாயபு எழுதியிருப்பானா என்றும் ஐயப்பாடு எழு கிறது. இதைப் புலன் விசாரித்த போது அதில் கண்ட வாசகங்கள் புண்ணி யப்பன் எழுதியது தான் என்று கண்டு பிடிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதனால் அரசின் இரகசியங்கள் காப்பாற்றப்படுகின்றன. வஞ்சினம் கொண்ட புண்ணியப் பன் விசாரணைக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்டு, மரண தண்டனை அடைகிறான். கான் சாயபு நிரபராதியாக வெளி வருகிறான்.

ஆனந்தரங்க பிள்ளையும், ஓர் இருமொழியாளரே.—இதைப் போன்று தான் திரு. ஆனந்தரங்கப் பிள்ளை அவரது ஒன்று விட்ட தம்பி திருவாளர் திருவேங்கடம் பிள்ளை, மற்றும் திரு. கனகராய முதலி போன்றவர்கள் பாண்டிச்சேரியிலிருந்து அரசாண்ட “பிரஞ்சு கவர்னர்களுக்கு” இருமொழி யாளர்களாக இருந்தனர். இவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் நல்ல குனவான் களாக விளங்கினார்கள். இந்திய இனத்தவருக்கு தீங்கு என்று வரும்பொழுது அதைத் தட்டிக் கேட்டவர், ஆனந்தரங்கப்பிள்ளை. இவரைப் பல மொழிகளை அறிந்தவர் என்றும் நல்ல ஆலோசகர் என்றும், பீப்ளே போன்றவர்கள் மிகவும் விரும்பிப் போற்றினார்கள். அரசுப் பணி யாற்றிக் கொண்டே பல வியாபார நிறுவனங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி வியாபாரம் செய்து நிறையச் சம்பாதித்தார். இவர் ஒரு சகலகலா வல்லவர் என்றால் மிகையாகாது. அக்காலத்தில் சுமார் 25 ஆண்டுகள் அவர் “துபாஷாக” இருந்தார் இறக்கும் வரையிலும் அவர் ஒரு மன்னரைப் போன்று கவுரவ மாக வாழ்ந்தார்.

அவதானம் பாப்பையரும், ஓர் இரு மொழியாளரே.—மற்றொரு “துபாஷின்” பெயர் அவதானம் பாப்பையர் ஆகும். இவர் ஒரு “துபாஷ்”. இவர் முதலில் மாதம் ஒரு “பகோடா” ஊதியத்தில் எழுத்தராக கப்பல் “கம்பெனியில்” வேலை பார்த்தார். இவர் அக்காலத்தில் கோட்டையில் “துபாஷாக” இருந்தார்.

அக்காலத்தில் வருவாய் வாரியத் தலைவரும், சென்னை கோட்டை “கவர்னருமாக” ஹாலந்து சகோதரர்கள் இருந்தனர். இவர்கள் இருவருக்கும் பொது மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளராக பாப்பையர் நியமனமானார். இதனால் இரு சகோதரர்களிடமும் செல்வாக்கு மிக்கவரானார். இந்த இருவருக்குமுள்ள அதிகாரம் பற்றி, மிதமாகவே அவர்களிருவருக்கும் கூறி அதிகார போதை ஏற்றினார் “துபாஷ்” பாப்பையர். இதனை உணர்ந்த இரு சகோதரர்களும் தாங்கள் இருவரும் சேர்ந்தால் கோட்டை “கவுன்சிலிலும்”, வருவாய் வாரியத்திலும் எளிதில் காரியங்களை சாதிக்க முடியுமென நம்பினர். ஆகவே “துபாஷ்” இரு சகோதரர்களிடமும் செல்வாக்கைப் பயன்படுத்தத் தொடங்கினார். இவர் வருவாய் வாரிய உறுப்பினர்களில் ஒருவராக இருந்த ஹாலிபர்டன் என்பவர் மீது ஹாலந்து சகோதரர்களுக்குக் கோபம் ஏற்படச் செய்தார். வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்கால் வியாபாரிகள் பிரச்சினையில் குழப்பம் விளைவித்து, இதன் மூலம் தாம் லாபம் அடையவும், ஹாலிபர்டனை குற்றவாளிக் கூண்டில் நிறுத்தவும் முற்பட்டார் “துபாஷ்”. ஆனால் இறுதியில் இவரும், ஹாலந்து சகோதரர்களும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டனர். பதவி இழந்தனர். பாப்பையருக்கு மரண தண்டனை விதித்து தீர்ப்பானது. எனினும் முறையீடு செய்து அதிலிருந்து தப்பினார்.

இக்காலம்-இந்த நூற்றாண்டின் முடிவில்.—பிற்காலத்தில் அரசு அலுவலர்களின் நடை முறைகள் பெரிதும் மாறிவிட்டன. காலப் போக்கில் அரசாங்கம் பொருளாதாரத்தைத் தேடி ஓட வேண்டிய நிலைமைக்கு தள்ளப்பட்டு விட்டது. இதற்குக் காரணம் சரியான திட்டங்கள் இல்லாததே. சுதந்திரத்திற்குப்பின்னர் எட்டு (8) ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்கள் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டு விட்டன. சமூக வாழ்விற்கு நல்வாழ்வுத் திட்டங்களாக பலவற்றைக் வகுத்துக் கொடுத்தாலும், அவற்றை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் கடும் பிரச்சினைகளை சந்திக்க வேண்டியுள்ளது.

அதிகாரப் பிரிவினைகள் மாநிலம்-மத்திய அரசுகள்.—மாநில அரசு, மத்திய அரசு என்று அதிகாரப் பிரிவினைகள் இந்திய அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில் வரையறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்திய சமுதாயத்தின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை நிர்ணயிப்பதில் இவை இணைந்து செயல்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

முடிவுரை :

அமெரிக்கா, ஜப்பான் போன்ற நாடுகளுடன் ஒப்பிடக் கூடியவாறு பல துறைகளும் முன்னேற வகை செய்யும்படி, பண வீக்கம், விலைவாசி உயர்வு போன்ற பிரச்சினைகளை தீர்த்து அரசு ஊழியர்களின் வருமானத்தைப் பொருளுள்ளதாகச் (Real income) செய்வதன் மூலம் அவர்களது முழு ஈடுபாட்டுடன் கூடிய வேலைத் திறனை வெளிக் கொணர வாய்ப்புள்ளது.

எக்காலத்திலும் அரசு ஊழியர்கள் பொதுநலமே இலட்சியமாகக் கொண்டு செயல்படுவதற்கே நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மக்கள் நலனுக்காகப் பயன்படும் கருவி என்பதிலே தான் அவர்களது சிறப்பு அமைந்துள்ளது. அரசின் வடிவமைப்பு எவ்விதமானாலும், அரசுப் பணியாளர்கள் செயல்படுவது இன்றியமையாதது. இவர்களது செயற்பாட்டுத் திறன் குறித்து பல முறையான ஆய்வுகள் மேற்கொள்ளுதல் இன்றைய தலையாய தேவைகளில் ஒன்றாகும்.

உரிமையைக் கோரும் அதே நேரத்தில் கடமையைச் செவ்வனே செய்வதும் அரசுப் பணியாளர்களின் குறிக்கோளாக அமைதல் வேண்டும். அரசுப் பணிக்கே உரித்தான நேர்மை, ஒழுக்கம், அயராது உழைப்பு, உயர்மை இவற்றை அரசு மற்றும் பொதுப் பணியாளர்கள் முறையாகக் கடைப்பிடித்தார்களெனில், நாடு பல முனையிலும் முன்னேற வாய்ப்புண்டு என்பது வெள்ளிடை மலை.

1. The history of later Cholas Volume—I and II.
T. V. Sadasiva Pandaraththar.
2. The Vestiges of old Madras—Volume I, II and III.
3. The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai Volume I.
4. Dubash Avadhanum Paupian and a Famous Madras Trial
By A. V. Venkatarama Ayer, M.A., L.T.,
Curator, Madras Record Office.
5. Dravida Nadu—A weekly—C.N.A.

ஸ்ரீ எஸ். சத்தியமூர்த்தி.

சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் “ஆங்கிலம்” படித்தவர்கள், தங்கள் அபிப்பிராயங்களைப் பொதுமக்களுக்குத் தமிழில் சொல்லுவதென்றால் அநேகமாக அசாத்தியமாயிருந்தது. அவர்களுக்கு அப்படித் தமிழில் பேசுவது அவமானமாகத் தோன்றியது. பாஷையின் சிறப்பையும் அதனுடைய அருஞ்சுவையையும், அதன் மூலமாக லௌகிக பாரமார்த்திக எண்ணங்களையும் பசுமரத்தாணிபோல் ஜனங்கள் மனதில் பதியச் செய்ய முடியும் என்பதையும் எனது நண்பர் தமிழ்நாட்டு தேசியச் சக்கரவர்த்தி சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதியார் முதன் முதலாக தமிழ் உலகத்திற்கு தெரிவித்தார். அவர் பாடல்களை அவர் வாயால் பாடிக் கேட்கும் பாக்கியம் எனக்குச் சென்னையில் 1906, 1907-ஆம் வருஷங்களில் கிடைத்தது. அவைகளைக் கேட்டு எனக்குத் தேசபக்தியும், தமிழில் அன்பும் அதிகரித்தன.

1919, 1920-ஆம் வருஷங்களில், தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும், அநேகமாக எல்லாப்பட்டணங்களிலும் எல்லாப் பெரிய கிராமங்களிலும் நான் அறிந்த தமிழ் மொழியில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பிரசங்கங்கள் செய்துள்ளேன். அக்கூட்டங்களுக்கு ஆயிரக்கணக்கில் ஆண் மக்களும் பெண்மணிகளும் அந்நாளிலேயே வருவார்கள். எனது சொற்பொழிவு கேட்டு ஆனந்திப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் ஆனந்தப்படுவதைப் பார்த்து நான் மனம் பூரிப்பேன். அந்நாட்களில் எனக்கும் தேகத்தில் ஏராளமான சக்தியும் இருந்தது. ஒவ்வொரு பிரசங்கமும் மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு மணி நேரம் நடக்கும். எனது அன்பார்ந்த தமிழ் மக்களும், செவி சாய்த்து மிக்க உற்சாகத்துடனும் ஊக்கத்துடனும் கேட்பார்கள். அப்பொழுது இதற்கு ஒரு அவசியமும் இருந்தது.

மற்ற மாகாணங்களைப் போல் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திலும், அப்பொழுதுதான் முதல் முதலாக ஜனங்களுக்கு ராஜீய விஷயங்களில் விழிப்பு ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டு வந்தது. இப்பொழுது சுமார் 20 வருஷ காலமாக இப்பாரத பூமியில் மகாத்மகாந்தியின் தலைமையில் நடக்கும் தீவிரச் சமூகப் புரட்சிப் பிரச்சாரத்தினால் தமிழ்ப்பத்திரிகைகள் அழகாக, எளிய தமிழில் எழுதி வருவதாலும், அவைகளை இலட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் படித்து வருவதாலும் தமிழ் நாடெங்கும் நமது சமூகம் அரசியல் பற்றிய ஞானம் ஓரளவு பரவியிருக்கிறது என்றே சொல்லலாம். அந்நாளில் அப்படியன்று. நான் என்னுடைய பிரசங்கங்களில் சொல்லிவந்த சில பல்லவிகளை இப்பொழுதும் தமிழ்நாட்டு நண்பர்கள் சிலர் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

நான் முதன்முதலாகப் பேசிய இடங்களில் தமிழ் மக்கள் அரசியல் விஷயங்களில் அசிரத்தையாக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்கு ஓர் மேற்கோள் காட்டி, பல காரணங்களை உரைத்து, “இராமன் ஆண்டால் என்ன இராவணன் ஆண்டால் என்ன” என்று இருக்கக்கூடாது என அடிக்கடி சொல்லுவது வழக்கம். அந்நாட்களில் என் பிரசங்கங்களை முடிக்கும் போதெல்லாம் நமது பாரதத் தாயின் சிறப்புகளையும் இப்பொழுது அவள் இருக்கும் நிலைமையையும் சுட்டிக்காட்டி, நம் தாயை நாம் புனருத்தாரணம் செய்ய வேண்டுமெனச் சொல்லும் பொழுது எனக்கும் கேட்பவர்களுக்கும் மனம் புண்ணாகி சேர்ந்தாற்போல் வருத்தப்படுவோம். அப்படிச் சொல்லி முடித்தவுடன் ஜனங்களின் உற்சாகத்திற்கு அளவே இருக்காது. அப்படி நான் பேசும் பொழுது பொதுவாக சமஸ்கிருத பதங்களையும் அதிகமாய் உபயோகிப்பது வழக்கம். நான் தமிழ் பாஷை பேசும்பொழுது நூற்றுக்கு சுமார் ஒம்பது வார்த்தைகள் சமஸ்கிருத வார்த்தைகளாக இருக்கும். இன்றும் அப்படித்தான், அதைக் கேட்டு இது காரும் தமிழ் மக்கள் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்களேயொழிய வெறுப்பு அடையவேயில்லை, என்றைக்கும் வெறுப்படையமாட்டார்கள் என்பதும் எனது துணிவு. தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளையும் சமஸ்கிருத வார்த்தைகளையும் இடை இடையே சேர்த்துப் பேசுவது முத்தையும் பவழத்தையும் சேர்த்துக் கோத்த மாலைபோல் இருக்கும். இது என்னுடைய அனுபவம், எனது நம்பிக்கை இவ்விதம் பேசும்போது அப்பேச்சில், அர்த்த புஷ்டி இருக்கும் என்பதும் என் கொள்கை. தமிழையும் சமஸ்கிருதத்தையும் சேர்த்துப் பேசினால் அதிரம்யமான தொனி ஏற்படுகிறது. அது மட்டுமல்ல, சுலபமான தமிழையும் சேர்த்துப் பேசினால், ஜனங்களின் மனதில் விஷயங்கள் பசுமரத்தாணிபோல் பதிகின்றன.

ஆனால், என் அனுபவத்தில் உயர்ந்த இலக்கணத் தமிழ் பேசினால் நோக்கம் பயன்படுவதில்லை என்பது எனது அபிப்பிராயம். கூடியமட்டில் பொது ஜனங்கள் பேசும் தமிழைக் கொண்டு பேச வேண்டும், ஆனால், பிரசங்க மேடைகளில் பெரிய விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிப் பேசும் பொழுது

கொச்சைத் தமிழில் பேசுவது அழகாக இருக்காது. கடுமையான தனித் தமிழையும் விட்டு நிரம்பக் கொச்சையான தமிழையும் விட்டு நடுத்தரமாக இலக்கண இலக்கிய முறைகளுக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் சுலபமான அரிய தமிழில் பேசுவதுதான். உத்தமம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இத்தமிழ் எங்கும் சுலபமாகப் பரவி விட்டது, உற்சாகத்தை உண்டாக்கக் கூடியதாய் இருக்கிறது.

இம்மாதிரி நான் பேசும் தமிழை நானே கற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். நான் பள்ளியில் தமிழ் கற்றுக் கொண்டது அந்நாளில் 4ஆவது ஸ்டாண்டர்டு என்னும் வகுப்பு வரைதான், அதாவது, என்னுடைய ஒன்பதாவது வயது வரை, அதற்குப்பின், நான் பள்ளியில் கற்றது சமஸ்கிருதம்தான். ஆனால், பள்ளியில் படிக்கும்பொழுதே பொதுக்கூட்டங்களில் நான் பேச ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டேன். அப்பேச்செல்லாம் ஆங்கில பாஷையில்தான். நான் பள்ளியைவிட்டு பொதுவாழ்வில் ஈடுபட்டபின் சில வருஷங்களில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் தான் பிரசங்கங்கள் செய்து வந்தேன். தமிழில் பேசச்சொன்னால், மிகவும் சங்கோஜப்பட்டு மறுத்து விடுவேன். முதன் முதலாக நான் தமிழில் பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் பேசியது 1910ஆம் வருஷம், மதுராந்தகத்தில் காலஞ்சென்ற சர். சங்கரன் நாயர் தலைமையில் கூடிய கூட்டுறவு மகாநாட்டில்தான். ஏதோ ஆங்கிலப் பதங்களை அடிக்கடி உபயோகித்துக் கொண்டு ஒருவாறு பேசி முடித்தேன்.

பிறகு, பழகப் பழக, தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளும் சரியாக அகப்படாத இடத்தில் சமஸ்கிருத வார்த்தைகளும் என் பேச்சுக்கு சாதகமாக வந்தன. பின்பு, பல வருஷங்களாக நான் பேசிவரும் தமிழில் ஒரு ஆங்கிலப் பதம்கூட உபயோகிப்பது கிடையாது. நுட்பமான ராஜ்ய விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி விஸ்தாரமாகப் பேசும்போது கூட ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை என்பதை நான் அனுபவத்தில் அறிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

(Democracy, Federation, Budget British Imperialism Responsible Government Safeguards Finance, Parliamentary Control:)

இம்மாதிரி வார்த்தைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் தமிழிலேயே பதங்கள் கண்டு பிடித்து உபயோகித்து வந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டுத் தமிழ் பத்திரிகைகள் ஏராளமாக உதவிசெய்திருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது தமிழ்நாடு முழுவதும் ராஜ்ய பாஷையாகத் தமிழ் உபயோகப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆதலால், அந்த பாஷையில், ராஜ்ய எண்ணங்களுக்கும், ஆங்கில பாஷையில் உபயோகப்படுத்தும் ராஜ்ய வார்த்தைகளுக்கும், எந்தத் தமிழ் வார்த்தைகள், அவசியமான இடங்களில் எந்த சமஸ்கிருத வார்த்தைகள் உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம் என்பதைப்பற்றி ஓர் அகராதி தயாரித்துப் பிரசுரம் செய்வது உத்தமம் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

தமிழில் நாமாகப் பேசுவதைக் காட்டிலும், மற்றவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதை சிறப்பாக ராஜ்ய விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிப் பேசுவதை, தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்த்து, தமிழர் அறியும்படி செய்வது மிகவும் சுலபமான காரியம். இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்யும் பாக்கியம் எனக்குப் பல தடவை கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. மகாத்மாகாந்தி, தேசபந்துதாஸ், பாபு இராஜேந்திரபிரசாத், சர்தார் வல்லபாய் படேல், பண்டிதர் ஜவகர்லால் நேரு இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தமிழ்நாட்டில் சுற்றுப்பயணம் செய்யும் பொழுது அவர்களுடன் சென்று, அவர்கள் செய்யும் ஆங்கில ராஜ்யப் பிரசங்கங்களைத் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்திருக்கிறேன். அக்கூட்டங்களில் ஆங்கிலமும், தமிழும் தெரிந்தவர் அநேகர். அவர்களை நான் திருப்தி செய்திருக்கிறேன். இரண்டு உதாரணங்கள் மாத்திரம் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

ஒரு நாள், சென்னைக் கடற்கரையில், மகாத்மாகாந்தி ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசியதை நான் தமிழில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன், "My treatment is aseptic and non antiseptic" என்று சொன்னார். இன்னொரு தடவை திருச்சியில் தேசபந்துதாஸ் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் பேசிக் கொண்டிருந்தபோது "To discuss the ethics of non co-operation when Mahatma Gaedki is in jail is life botanising over your mother's grave. Now Satyamur hy translate, என்று சொன்னார். அந்த சமயங்களில் எந்த வார்த்தைகளைக் கொண்டு தமிழில் நான் மொழிபெயர்த்தேன் என்று இப்பொழுது சொல்ல முடியாது. எனக்கு ஞாபகமும் இல்லை. ஆனால், என் மொழிபெயர்ப்பை ஜனங்கள் ஆமோதித்தார்கள் என்பதைத் தங்களுடைய கரகோஷங்களினால் காட்டினார்கள்.

இன்னொரு பிரச்சினை. தமிழ் பேசும்போது சமஸ்கிருத வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகிக்கக் கூடுமா, கூடாதா என்பது. இந்தப் பிரச்சினை வெகு நாளைக்கு முன் தீர்ந்து விட்டது. அதைப் பற்றி நாம் இப்பொழுது பேசுவதில் பயனில்லை. தமிழில் கம்பராமாயணம், தாயுமானவர் பாடல்கள்

தேவாரம், திருவாசகம் முதலிய பல நூல்களில் ஏராளமான சமஸ்கிருத வார்த்தைகள் சேர்ந்து உபயோகப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. என் அனுபவத்தில் தமிழர்கள் அவைகளைக் கேட்டு அபரிதமாகச் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள்.

தமிழுக்கும், சமஸ்கிருதத்திற்கும் விரோதம் இருக்கிறது. தமிழுடன் சமஸ்கிருதத்தைச் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லுபவர்கள் ஒரு சிறு கூட்டத்தார். அவர்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டாரால் பொருட்படுத்தப்படவில்லை. பொருட்படுத்தப்படவும் மாட்டார்கள். தமிழ் பாஷையின் பெருமையை, என்றைக்கும் காக்க வேண்டும்.

தமிழ் மக்கள் சமஸ்கிருதம், ஹிந்தி, தற்காலத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தையும் நன்றாகப் பயின்று இந்திய சேவையிலும், உலக வாழ்விலும், தங்களுக்கு உரித்தான பங்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மற்ற பாஷைகளைக் கற்பதினால், நம்முடைய பாஷையில் அபிமானம் குறையும் என்று சொல்வது வீண்வாதம். ஆகையால், என் தமிழ் சகோதர, சகோதரிகள் தமிழை நன்றாய் ஆதரிப்பதுடன், கிணற்றுத் தவளைப் போலல்லாமல், முக்கியமான அவசியமான இதர பாஷைகளையும் படித்துத் தமிழில் உண்மையான அபிவிருத்தியைத் தேடவேண்டும்.

தமிழின் சிறப்பை நாம் அனுபவித்து மற்றவர்களும் அனுபவிக்கும் படி செய்ய வேண்டும். 'யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணோம்' என்ற உண்மையைத் தமிழரும் மற்றவரும் அறியும்படி நாமெல்லோரும் செய்ய வேண்டும். நான் பேசும் தமிழ் வாழ்க !

(சென்னை ரேடியோவில் 1—10—1938-ல் ஸ்ரீ எஸ். சத்தியமூர்த்தி பேசியது.)

—(நன்றி : பாரதி பதிப்பகம்.)

[ஸ்ரீசத்தியமூர்த்தி நினைவு மலர் (1963) புத்தகத்திலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது.]

மாயூரம் வேதநாயகம் பிள்ளை

குடந்தை சா. வேங்கடராமன்

- (1) உலகுபுகழ் அகரக் கம்பர்
 உனதுயர்வைப் பாட வென்று
 நலமிகுந்த கவிதை யாத்து
 நாடுணரத் தந்த நூலாம்
 குலமகிழும் குளத்தூர் ஐந்திணைக்
 கோவையுண்டு ; கொள்வீர் கொல், இவண்
 பலரறியாக் கவிஞன் யானும்
 பாடியதை யொருபா டலென்றே !
- (2) தீந்தமிழும் ஆங்கிலமும் திரிபறவேத்
 தெரிந்துணர்ந்துச் சான்றோன், மாறாச்
 சாந்தசீலன் என்றுபுகழ் படைத்தீரே !
 சாத்திரங்கள் தெளிந்துயர்ந் தீரே !
 பாந்தமொடு முன்சீபாய் நல்தரங்கம்
 பாடிதனில் பதவியேற் றீரே !
 வேந்தனென முறைவழுவா மல்நின்று
 வெளியிட்டீர் நீதி நூலையுமே.
- (3) பெண்ணைத் தமதடிமை யென நினைத்துப்
 பேய்க்குணம் கொண்டிருக்கம் இன்றி
 மண்ணை, மரக்கட்டை யைப்போல
 மாதரையே நடத்தும்மாக் களுக்குக்
 கண்ணைத் திறப்பதுபோல் கருத்துக்கள்
 கவிதையாய், உரைநடையாய்த் தந்தீர்.
 விண்ணைப் பூமிதனில் உருவாக்க,
 வேண்டும்பெண் கல்வியென்றீர் நீரே.
- (4) சிவனையன்றி யாரையுமேப் பாடாக் கொள்கைச்
 சிறப்புடையச் செந்தமிழ்ச் செல்வன்
 தவமேலோன் கோபால கிருட்டிண பாரதி
 தாரணியில் மாபுரு டமேரு
 இவனேதான் எனஉன்னைப் புகழ்ந்தான் ; ஈடிலா
 இப்பெருமை வேறெவர் கொண்டார்?
 நவமான புதினங்கள் நானிலம் புகழ்
 நற்றமிழ்க்(கு) அளித்த நாயகனே.
- (5) சீதச் செம்புனல் நிறைமயி லாடுதுறைச்
 சீமான், தீந்தமிழ்க் கவிஞன், நீதிநூலை
 ஓதத் தந்துத வியப்பெருந் தகையாளன்,
 ஓயா துழைக்கும் எளியோர் துயர்தீர
 வாதம் கேட்டுணர் வள்ளல், மாயூரம்
 வாழும் ஊரெனக் கொண்டோன், நீதிபதி
 வேத நாயகன் நாமம் நானிலத்தில்
 விளங்கும், நிலைத்தவன் புகழும் வாழியவே,

துறைச் செய்திகள்

பதவி உயர்வு—

1—4—1990 முதல் 30—6—1990 வரையிலுள்ள காலாண்டுக் காலத்தில் கீழ்க்காணும் பதவி உயர்வுகள் மற்றும் மாற்றங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

சென்னை (தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்).—

திருமதி ஆர். நளினி, தமிழ்நாடு அரசு பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையத் தால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு, உதவி பதிப்பாசிரியராக தற்காலிகமாக நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்டு 14—5—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

பொருளாராய்ச்சியாளராக பணியாற்றிய திரு. பி. பி. இராமசாமி, 1—4—1990 முற்பகல் முதல் நாலகர் பதவியில் திரும்பச் சேர்ந்தார்.

உதவியாளராக பணிபுரிந்து வந்த செல்வி என். எஸ். ரமாமணி, தனது பணியை 11—5—1990 அன்று ராஜினாமா செய்தார். அந்தப் பணியிடத்தில் திருமதி சே. சியாமளா, தட்டச்சர் பதவியிலிருந்து பணி உயர்வு பெற்று 16—5—1990 அன்று உதவியாளராக பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

தற்காலிக தட்டச்சராக பணிபுரிந்து வந்த திரு யு. கவுஸ்பாஷா, தமிழ்நாடு அரசுப்பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையத்தால் சுருக்கெழுத்துத்தட்டச்சராகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு, 31—5—1990 பிற்பகல் பணியிலிருந்து விடுவிக்கப்பட்டார்.

மாற்றங்கள் (1—6—1990).—

நிர்வாகப் பிரிவில் கண்காணிப்பாளர் (நிலை. ஏ) ஆக பணிபுரிந்து வந்த திரு. வி. விஜேந்திரன், ஆராய்ச்சி அலுவலராக ஆராய்ச்சி கூட பிரிவிற்கு மாற்றப்பட்டு 1—6—1990 பணியில் சேர்ந்தார். ஆராய்ச்சி கூட பிரிவில் ஆராய்ச்சி அலுவலராக பணிபுரிந்து வந்த திரு. வி. ராமகிருஷ்ணன், கண்காணிப்பாளர் (நிலை. ஏ) ஆக நிர்வாகப் பிரிவிற்கு மாற்றப்பட்டு 1—6—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திருமதி டி. எஸ். ரஜினி திலகம், ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர், தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகத்தில் இருந்து கோவை மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திற்கு மாற்றப்பட்டார்.

திரு. கோ. பாலன், ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர், கோவை மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திலிருந்து தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம், சென்னைக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டு 18—6—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திரு. டி. சீனிவாசராவ், ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர், தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகத்திலிருந்து மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம், சேலத்திற்கு மாற்றப்பட்டார்.

திருமதி வெ. ஆ. கஸ்தூரி, ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர், சேலம் மாவட்ட ஆவணக் காப்பகத்தில் இருந்து தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம் மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார். 30—5—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திருமதி ஹெப்சிபாய், ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர், தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகத்திலிருந்து கடலூர் மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம் மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார்.

திருமதி வி. கீதாபாய், கண்காணிப்பாளர் (நிலை. பி.) தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திலிருந்து மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம், மதுரைக்கு மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார். 2—7—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திரு. டி. பாலசுப்ரமணியம், ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர், மாவட்ட ஆவணக் காப்பகம், கடலூரில் இருந்து தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம், சென்னைக்கு மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார். 6—6—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திருமதி சி. ஹேமலதா, கண்காணிப்பாளர் (நிலை. பி.), மதுரை மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திலிருந்து தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம், சென்னைக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டு 11—6—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திரு. எம். நல்லமுத்து, கண்காணிப்பாளர் (நிலை. பி.) மாவட்ட ஆவணக் காப்பகம், திருச்சியிலிருந்து தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம், சென்னைக்கு மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டு 4—6—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திருமதி நஸ்ரீன் சுல்தானா, கண்காணிப்பாளர் (நிலை. பி.), தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திலிருந்து மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம், திருச்சிக்கு மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார். 8—6—1990 அன்று பணியில் சேர்ந்தார்.

திருமதி எம். விஜயலட்சுமி, உதவியாளர், தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகத்தில் இருந்து மதுரை மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திற்கு மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார்.

திரு. எம். கணேசன், உதவியாளர், மதுரை மாவட்ட ஆவணக் காப்பகத்தில் இருந்து கோவை மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திற்கு மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார்.

திரு. ஜி. லட்சுமணன், உதவியாளர், கோவை மாவட்ட ஆவணக் காப்பகத்தில் இருந்து தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம், சென்னைக்கு மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார்.

திரு. பி. சுப்பிரமணியன், உதவியாளர், தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகத்தில் இருந்து கடலூர் மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திற்கும் திரு. வி. பாண்டு, உதவியாளர், கடலூர் மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்தில் இருந்து தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம், சென்னைக்கும் மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டார்.

சேலம் மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம், உதவி ஆணையர் 21—5—1990 முதல் 8—6—1990 வரை விடுப்பில் சென்றதால் அவரது விடுப்புக்காலத்தில் தமிழ்நாடு அரசு ஆவணக்காப்பகம், உதவி ஆணையர் (பணி) ஆக பணி புரியும் திரு. கே. வி. கோபாலன், சேலம் மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம், உதவி ஆணையராக பொறுப்பேற்றார்.

மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம்,
கோவை-36.

நாள் : 10—5—1990.

கோவை மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்தில் 1-1-1990 முதல் 31-3-1990 வரையில் இக்காப்பகம் சேகரித்த ஆவண சாதனை விவரங்கள் :

ஆவணங்கள் சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட அலுவலகங்கள்.

சேகரிக்கப்

பட்ட

ஆவணங்கள்.

(எண்ணிக்கை)

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர், கோவை	72
2. பள்ளி துணை ஆய்வாளர், பொள்ளாச்சி	32
3. சார் ஆட்சியர், பொள்ளாச்சி	112
4. உதவி இயக்குநர், மாவட்ட நில அளவை அலுவலகம், கோவை.	473
5. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர், கோவை கோட்டம், கோவை-18.	26
6. வனப்பாதுகாவலர், கோவை மண்டலம், கோவை	1,220
7. உதவி ஆணையர், இந்து சமய அறநிலைய ஆட்சித்துறை, கோவை-18.	76

சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட மொத்த ஆவணங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

2,011

இதுவரை சேகரித்த மொத்த ஆவணங்கள் 58,010+ மராத்தி ஆவணங்கள் 85,950 மற்றும் நிர்மலா கல்லூரி சரித்திர உதவி பேராசிரியை சகோதரி கிரேஷ் அவர்களிடமிருந்து தொன்மைவாய்ந்த 257 எண்ணிக்கையிலான ஓலைச்சுவடிகளும் (ஒரு கட்டு) பெறப்பட்டு பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

எச். அம்மணி,

ஆராய்ச்சி அலுவலர்,

17—5—1990.

மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம்,
திருச்சி-20.

அரசு ஆணை நிலை எண் 1053, கல்வி நாள் : 5—9—1985-ல் வெளியிடப்பட்ட ஆணைகளின்படி மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம் 27—2—1986 அன்று முதல் திருச்சியில் இயங்கிவருகிறது. இம்மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திற்கு உதவி ஆணையர் ஆகிய 17 பதவிகள் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டன. இம்மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம் முதலில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக வளாகத்திலும் பின்னர் 16—7—1986 முதல் எண் 9, காஜாநகர், 4-வது தெரு, மன்னார்புரம், திருச்சி-20 உள்ள தனியார் கட்டடத்திலும், தற்போது 21—10—1989 முதல் 15, சேதுராமபிள்ளை காலனி, டோல்கேட், திருச்சி-20-ல் உள்ள தனியார் கட்டடத்திலும் இயங்கி வருகிறது. இம்மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திற்கென நிரந்தரமான கட்டடம் கட்டுவதற்கான திருச்சி மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள நிலம் கையகப்படுத்த நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

இம்மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகத்தில் ஆவணங்கள் சேகரிக்கும் பணி துரிதமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இம்மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள மொத்தம் 409 அலுவலகங்களில் இதுவரை 144 அலுவலகங்கள் நேரில் ஆய்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதில் 90 அலுவலகங்களில் ஆவணங்கள் இருப்பிலுள்ளதாகக் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதுவரை நிலைமுடிவு ஆவணங்கள் 49,868 எண்ணிக்கையும் புத்தகங்கள் 1,773 எண்ணிக்கையும் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளன. பெறப்படும் ஆவணங்களுக்கு அவ்வப்போது அட்டவணைச் சீட்டுகள் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

திருச்சி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்திலிருந்து மோடி ஆவணங்கள் 151 கட்டுகள் பெறப்பட்டு பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இந்து சமய அறநிலைய ஆட்சித்துறை, திருச்சி மற்றும் ஸ்ரீரங்கத்திலிருந்தும் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகங்களிலிருந்தும் பெறப்பட்டுள்ள ஆவணங்கள் இம்மாவட்டத்தில் வரலாறு பற்றி எழுதும் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களுக்கு பெரிதும் உதவும். தனியார் வசமுள்ள சரித்திர முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த ஆவணங்கள் மற்றும் கிறித்துவ தேவாலய ஆவணங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைப்பற்றி அறியவும் பாதுகாக்கவும் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

தனியார் வசமுள்ள ஆவணங்கள் சேகரித்தல் சம்பந்தமாக கீழ்க் காணும் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

23—3—1989 நாளிட்ட தினமலர் நாளிதழ் பக்கம் 5-ல் வெளியான செய்தியின் அடிப்படையில் புதுக்கோட்டை மாவட்டம், மேலப்பனையூரில் உள்ள ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி ஆசிரியர் திரு. கரு. ராஜேந்திரனிடம் 1885 ஆம் ஆண்டைச் சேர்ந்த ஓலைச்சுவடிகள், கி.பி. 15-ஆம் நூற்றாண்டைச் சேர்ந்த செப்பேடுகள், நூறாண்டுகளுக்கு முன் புதுகை தனியரசின் பிரதி நிதியாக இருந்த பிளாக்பர்ட் என்ற ஆங்கிலேயர் புதுக்கோட்டை மன்னருக்கு எழுதிய சில கடிதங்கள், போன்ற வரலாற்று சிறப்புமிக்க அரிய ஆவணங்கள் உள்ளன. இவற்றை முதற்கட்டமாக ஆய்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆவணங்களின் நகல்கள் பெறவும் அவரிடமுள்ள ஆவணங்களை முழுமையாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்யவும் வேண்டியுள்ளது.

29—6—1989 ஆம் நாளிட்ட தினமணி நாளிதழில் வெளியான செய்தியின் அடிப்படையில் தஞ்சை வைத்தீஸ்வரன் கோவில் நூலகத்திலுள்ள பழம்பெரும் ஏட்டுச் சுவடிகள், பழங்கால நூல்கள் அனைத்து நட்சத்திர ஜாதகங்களுக்கான ஏட்டுச்சுவடிகள் பற்றிய விவரங்களை தலைமை அலுவலகத்திற்கு அளிக்கச் செய்யும் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

26—7—1989 ஆம் நாளிட்ட ‘‘ ஜூனியர் விகடன் ’’ நாளிதழ் பக்கம் 25—27-ல் வெளியான செய்தியின் அடிப்படையில் ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர் தாலுகா, வத்திராயிருப்பிலுள்ள தியாகி எஸ். கே. பொன்னையாத் தேவர் வசமுள்ள நல்லதங்காள் பற்றிய ஆவணங்கள் மற்றும் அரிய ஓலைச் சுவடிகள் பற்றிய விவரங்கள் அளிக்க கோரப்பட்டதில் தன்வசமுள்ள ஓலைச்சுவடிகள் திருநெல்வேலி தொல்பொருள் அலுவலரிடம் நகல் எடுக்கும்பொருட்டு அளித்துள்ளதாக அறியப்பட்டு தொல்பொருள் அலுவலருடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டதில் ஓலைச்சுவடிகளின் முழுமையான அறிக்கை அவர்களின் துறைத்தலைமை அலுவலகத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவில்லை என்றும், அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதும் அதுபற்றி இவ்வலுவலகத்திற்கு தெரிவிப்பதுடன் துறையின் இயக்குநர் செயலகத்துடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டு ஓலைச்சுவடிகளின் பிரதியினைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்றும் தற்போது தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(ஓ-ம்) — — — — —

உதவி ஆணையர், மாவட்ட ஆவணக்காப்பகம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி-620 020.

**Essays on topics of
Social Sciences, Archives and
matters of general interest are
welcome in English or Tamil, for
Publication in AVANA AMUDHAM
subject to the Editor's discretion.**

**Research thesis or books may
be sent to the Commissioner
of Archives, Tamil Nadu
Archives, Madras-600 008, for
reviews to be included in the
Journal.**

**The Tamil Nadu Archives
does not, however, accept any
responsibility for the views
expressed by the authors
in their essays, etc.**